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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1871. NO. 274.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Riot in Dublin—The Excitement Not Yet Subsided—Another Meeting of the Fenian Sympathizers Proposed—The Populace Very Bitter Against the Prince of Wales—Severe Encounter between the Tory and Liberal Leaders in the House of Commons—French Indemnity—Council of War at Versailles—Jules Simon a Member of the Internationals—The Insurrection in Algeria—Relations of France, Italy and the Pope—Foot and Mouth Disease Among Cattle in Ireland, &c., &c.

The Dublin Riot—Great Excitement in the City—Bitter Feeling Against the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, August 8.—A dispatch from Dublin to-day says that the city is quiet, but the excitement of the populace has not yet subsided. It is generally thought that the sympathizers of the Fenian prisoners have not given up the idea of holding another meeting in spite of the strict prohibition of the authorities. The sentiment of the majority of the people favor the granting of amnesty to all the Fenian prisoners, but the violent opposition to the authorities is generally deprecated. The belief was that the royal visit would be made the opportunity by the government for the release of the imprisoned Fenians. The populace are very bitter against the Prince of Wales because he has not interceded in favor of an amnesty. Several places visited by the royal party were guarded by the police on Sunday. The whole police force is still on the alert. The military consisting of the lancers and artillery are also called upon to aid the police. Most of the wounded are expected to recover. The only deaths have been reported, but it is thought that from five to ten persons will die of their injuries. The Honorable Superintendent of Police is not yet out of danger, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. It is yet uncertain whether the Government will or not vigorously prosecute Smyth, a member of Parliament, and other leaders of the demonstration.

Parliament—Severe Encounter Between the Leaders of the Tory and Liberal Parties.

LONDON, August 8.—The House of Commons was to-day the scene of a severe encounter between the leaders of the Tory and Liberal parties. Disraeli savagely charged Gladstone with bad leadership, both in the House and in his party, with wasting many weeks on a subject subsequently abandoned, with recklessly invoking the exercise of royal prerogatives, and with postponing important and even vital legislation. Gladstone retorted that Disraeli's so-called facts were but the offspring of his imagination and lingual powers, and that the lost time of which Disraeli complained was due to the resistance made by the Tories to electoral reforms.

Sir John Gray, M. P. for Kilkenny, gave notice of his intention to call the attention of the House of Commons on Friday to the conduct of the riots which occurred in Dublin on Sunday last.

The foot and mouth disease has broken out among the cattle in county Meath to such an extent as to be extremely violent type.

The new steamship Spain sustained damage to her steam pipes from striking against the dock, and has gone into dock for repairs.

The People to be Indemnified.

PARIS, August 8.—The Government, it is stated, proposes indemnification of the people of the provinces which were invaded by the Germans in three classes, and in proportion to the amount of losses, precedence being given those utterly ruined by the war.

Council of War—Election in Strasburg—Jules Simon a Member of the International Society.

VERSAILLES, August 8.—A council of war was held here yesterday for the consideration of the state of affairs in Algeria. Thiers and Machahon were present and took part in the proceedings. The object was the adoption of energetic measures for the suppression of the revolt.

The second municipal election was held at Strasburg yesterday. Fifty-one per cent of the voters abstained from exercising the franchise, and only 817 persons voted in a population of 11,000. A similar result attended the election in Mulhouse and other conquered towns.

The French Ambassador to the Austrian Court will, at his own request, be replaced by Marquis de Gabriac as Minister to Berlin.

The London and Paris *Journal* both state that Jules Simon is a member of the International Society.

It is reported that after this week the Prussians will evacuate the department of Seine et Oise, and the two departments immediately contiguous thereto.

The Troubles in Algeria.

VERSAILLES, August 8.—Advices from Algeria state that the insurrectionists have been routed and Moneddemebet subdued. The revolts, however, continue in the province of Constantine, the eastern of the three departments of which Algeria is composed. Numerous murders are still committed by the rebels of that province, and several forests have been burned.

Marine News.

BREST, August 8.—The steamship St. Laurent, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 8, 2 P. M.—Consols 93½. Bonds 5-20s of '62, 93½; do '65, 93; do '67, 92; 10-40s, 92. Sugar afloat, 29s@29s 6d.

ANTWERP, August 8.—Petroleum 49s.

PARIS, August 8.—Rentes 55 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 8.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands 8¾d.

Sperm oil 80s@0s 0d.

Flour 23s@24s.

Lard 44s 6d.

Relations of France, Italy and the Pope.

The debate in the French Assembly on the 21st ult., on petitions presented to the body in favor of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, is described by a London *News* correspondent as the most exciting and most protracted of the session, the number of members present being larger than on any previous occasion. The reporters of the committees by which the petitions had been examined echoed the views of the petitioners, and spoke of the Pope as a "prisoner." The Bishop of Nimes, M. Thiers declared himself a partisan of the temporal power, but said the heritage left him by the Empire was such that it was not possible for him at the present to support the claims of the Holy See.

He did not blame the Italians, who were only pursuing an idea which they were perfectly justified in entertaining. But the result had fully shown how right he was in foretelling that the unity of Italy would, by the force of circumstances, be only a unity of Germany. In this belief he had not shrunk from separating himself, while he opposed the Empire, from the men who were his colleagues. But in the fact he was now to deal with was that the unity of Italy is not to be accomplished by force, and that as anybody the substitution of force for right; but he, being responsible for the welfare of France, must not be rashly committed to it. It was true the petitioners said they did not want war. But he must be aware of danger. The only possible intervention which they called for might be pregnant with war, and at any rate might cause France to be estranged from friendly powers. All those powers, on good terms with Italy, and he felt it a political necessity that he should be on good terms with Italy also. He would confidently ask the most fervent Catholic in the House whether he would or otherwise. He was proud to say that he had reorganized the army. But he had done it honestly to the Prince [pointing to the place he had occupied] notwithstanding, she was yet entitled to among nations, and not with any view that she should make war on the first pretext. His policy was simple. He could not support the temporal power to an extent incompatible with the liberty of Italy.

The Bishop of Orleans then spoke, and expressed the opinion that, without making war, France might yet do something for the Pope, by taking lead in a European intervention. M. Gambetta declared himself a supporter of the policy of M. Thiers, and an ultra-Catholic member thereupon caused considerable confusion by declaring that such being the case, the continuance of the Italian Embassy should be changed. Ultimately the petition was referred to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

An Untounded Charge—Presentation—Dwelling House Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 8, 1871.

The Chicago *Times* yesterday contained a statement that W. P. Withers, formerly Internal Revenue Collector of this district, was charged up to the amount of over sixteen thousand dollars. Mr. Withers denies the same in the *Sentinel* of this evening, and states that on the other hand the Government is indebted to him in the amount of nearly three hundred dollars. The statement is corroborated by State Treasurer Kimball and the present Collector of this district.

Last night W. W. Worthington was presented by the employees of the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Road, with a three hundred dollar watch and chain.

The dwelling house of J. France was burned this morning. Cause, a defective flue. The loss is not over two thousand dollars; no insurance.

AQUATICS.

Grand Regatta at Saratoga—Liberal Prizes for Four-Oared and Single Scull Races—Famous Crews to Participate.

SARATOGA, August 8.—The Saratoga regatta, for a purse of $6,500, will take place on the 9th and 11th prox. The following announcement has been made public: The grand Saratoga regatta will take place on Saratoga Lake on September 9th and 11th, 1871, under the following conditions: Four-oared race, open to the world, four miles around a stake boat, each party to row their own boat, the winner of the race to get $1,500, second $1,250, third, $750; also, single scull race, open to the world, each party to row their own boat, the winner to get $1,000, second $500, the referee to have power to postpone in case of bad weather. All entries must be made by the first day of September. Persons wishing to row will please address the undersigned, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. No entrance money charged.

[Signed] JOHN MORRISSEY.

For the above race the Tyne crew, the champion crew of England, and the Ravlagh crew, it is altogether probable that the St. John and Paris crews will be there.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

Terrible Destruction of Property in Wisconsin —A Boom of 5,000,000 Logs Broken Up— The Steamer Star Capsized and Two Men Drowned—Great Damage to the Crops.

CHICAGO, August 8.—A terrible tornado, moving from East to West, passed over Winneconne, Wisconsin, last night. A boom on Wolf river, five miles above Winneconne, containing fifty million feet of logs, was broken up. The steamer Star was capsized, and Captain Geo. Smith drowned. One fireman was also drowned. Forty raft houses were blown over and completely demolished. Thousands of window panes were broken, and thirty chimneys blown down. Grain in the shock was scattered over the fields. The corn is all flat. The lumber interest suffers a great loss. The Roman Catholic Church in Granville, Wisconsin, was destroyed by the storm.

The crops in Tennessee have been suffering much for want of rain for two weeks, and late corn and vegetables are nearly ruined. There was some rain but too late to do any good.

NEW YORK.

More Bribery and Corruption.

The "Tribune" on the War Path Against the Swindling City Officials of Brooklyn—Meeting of the Boiler Makers' Association—The Present System of Boiler Inspection Denounced—Movement to Turn Morrissey's Saratoga Gambling House into a Library and Reading Room—The Westfield Investigation Not Yet Finished—Change in Officers at the Navy Yard—Yellow Fever at Quarantine, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, August 8, 1871.

SYSTEM OF BOILER INSPECTION DENOUNCED.

At a meeting of the Boiler Makers' Association last night, the present boiler inspection system was denounced and a change demanded. The Staten Island Ferry Company were charged with being close and mean, the disaster being due to the continued use of an old boiler. One of the speakers said all the boiler inspectors in New York are expferienced only until they get the U. United States Inspectors is a practical boiler maker.

TWO MORE VICTIMS DEAD.

Richard Moore, of Williamsburg, and Charles Coulter died Monday from wounds received by the explosion.

THE AMERICAN CREW.

The American crew for the International Boat Race at Halifax on the 29th of the present month, consisting of John and Barney Biglin, of New York, and Henry Coulter and Joseph Kaye, jr., of Pittsburgh, are at present rowing on the Harlem river and getting into condition, and on the day of the race will average one hundred and fifty-three pounds per man. They are sanguine of success.

THE TRUE SPIRIT OF TAMMANY.

A ward meeting last night to denounce the alleged frauds in the city government, was broken up in confusion. Resolutions condemning the Mayor were declared carried amid dissenting shouts, disorder and confusion.

FAILING HEALTH OF GLADSTONE.

Private mail advices received from England to-day point to the fact that Palmerston used to speak of Gladstone in the following strain: "He will strat ruin the Constitution of Great Britain, and then die in a mad house." Singular to say, all British organs now acknowledge that Gladstone has violated the Constitution in the manner in which he, by royal warrant, abolished the purchase system. Since that time the great activity exhibited by the bolstering scenes in Parliament has nearly killed him, and he now looks a mere wreck. Great fears are entertained that the Premier can not hold out much longer. Already John Bright and Childers have to retire from this most extraordinary liberal Cabinet, and if Gladstone does not exactly die in a mad house, he certainly is due to a fast falling in health, his laborious life leaving him dead to all friendly suggestions for rest or relief from overwork.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION IN BROOKLYN.

The *Tribune* charges the Brooklyn city officials with bribery and corruption in the matter of letting contracts for paving streets, alleging specially the purchase of contract for Fulton street by the payment by him of $150,600 to Wm. C. Kingsbury, who, though not an office-holder is said to be intimately with the City Government, got the contract. This, the District Attorney was made aware of by the testimony of Bonesteel before the Grand Jury, but nothing came of it. Bonesteel implicitly presented the exposure of it. The property-holders on the line of Fulton street are assessed $2 37½ per square yard in excess of the price paid by the city for the pavement, and the excess is dishonestly appropriated by the ring. The District Attorney is further censured because of his efforts to prevent witness from going before the Grand Jury for the purpose of presenting as a nuisance the asphalt pavement on Henry street. A contractor, W. H. Adams, is mentioned as the witness to an attempt to an increase of an accepted bid for work, and dividing the swindle, seven thousand dollars, with the Commissioners, who threatened to withdraw and join the fraud, rejected his securities. In the matter of the East River bridge expenditures more than half the appropriation of eight million dollars is already expended, though the work is scarcely more than begun. The piers and abutments of Washington street is said to be a plan for plundering the people, and Judge McCue is accused of complicity in the transaction, which is likewise a ground for which the city pays the ring valuation. Other fraudulent proceedings are the letters of the corporation operations, which are intended to enrich members of the city government.

THE CONVICTED BOILER MEN.

There is a project on foot at Saratoga to purchase Morrisser's club house, and convert it into a free reading room and library.

THUNDER STORM

Last night caused considerable damage. In Brooklyn a stable, which was struck by lightning, was burnt, with seven valuable horses.

Among the arrivals by the Scotia were George H. Pendleton and Madame Parepa-Rosa.

THE CONVICTED BOILER MEN.

The first car load of goods shipped through New York without appraisement, was sent forward yesterday for San Francisco.

EXPLOSION ITEMS.

A theatrical performance is proposed to take place at Harlem, in aid of the Westfield sufferers. The members of the Fifth Regiment last night paid in $266 for the relief of the families of the killed and the Westfield disaster victim. Anna Friedhoff died this morning from injuries received in the explosion.

THE GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION

Of the Westfield disaster was continued to-day. The first witness was Capt. James Gorman. He had been on a steamboat man on the Western rivers; reside at St. Louis; have seen the boiler of the Westfield; examined it carefully; my belief is that the cause of the explosion was a stoppage of the supply of water at a given point in the boiler; the water gage of the boiler; the third was the conduct of the engineer in being absent from the engine room; he had control of the feed-cock; the apparent difference in expansion caused by the sudden cold water; the fracture began on the starboard side at B. F. Berry's; the Inspectors of Steamboat boilers, testified that he examined the boiler of the Westfield, and had it patched; at the time he met with great opposition from the engineer in charge, who swore at him and called him a hireling; witness advised Thomas Hall to put in a new boiler; further testified that Matthews had given certificates in cases where he had refused them; in one instance when the wife refused to sign a certificate for the steamer North America, Matthews put his name to it and swore to it before the Grand Jury; would not swear to it over his name, though he must have done so; witness said he believed the primary cause of the explosion was low water; Hall's words were but put on but hydrostatic pressure he swore to; I do not know; he put fifteen pounds on her; don't think he looked at his test gage. Contrary to expectation the committee appointed by Inspector Low to examine the boiler has refused to sign a certificate or report to-day. The investigation will probably close to-morrow.

At the Court of special session to-day, Nathan Kovonski, a Jew, charged with disturbing the Methodist congregation, on Sunday evening, was fined $10. This is the first case to be brought before the Court under the statute passed by the Legislature last winter, which empowers the police to suppress the disturbance of divine service.

A new corporation has been organized in this city, with a capital of fifty millions, for the purpose of establishing a line of steamships to run between this port and Liverpool, to be called the Anchor Line.

Ex-Governor Fenton has returned from Europe.

Ex-Governor Seymour has gone to Saratoga.

Ex-Governor Hoffman is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Governor Morgan is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Governor Dix is at the Astor House.

Ex-Governor Randall is at the Everett House.

Ex-Governor Clark is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Governor Boutwell is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Governor Andrew is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Governor Bullock is at the Everett House.

Ex-Governor Claflin is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Governor Washburn is at the Everett House.

Ex-Governor Rice is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Governor Talbot is at the Everett House.

Ex-Governor Bullock is at the Everett House.

Ex-Governor Claflin is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Governor Washburn is at the Everett House.

Ex-Governor Rice is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Governor Talbot is at the Everett House.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Comissioner Pleasanton Suspended

Value of Our Exports of Wheat and Flour Last Year—Mr. Sumner's Declination of the Haytien Medal—Charles Francis Adams Accepts the Appointment of Arbitrator at Geneva, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1871.

Exports of Wheat and Flour.

Official statistics just completed show that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the value of wheat and wheat flour exported from the United States was $37,429,890, of which $9,998,922 was from the Pacific coast.

A Democratic Lie.

The story circulating in Democratic quarters that the stamp account of Secretary Boutwell for the time he was Commissioner of **Internal Revenue** has not been settled, and that there was a deficit, is without the least foundation.

The Medal Mr. Sumner Declined.

At the time Mr. Sumner received through the Haytien Minister the medal presented by the leading officials, including President Sagot and the most prominent citizens of Hayti, he expressed his gratitude, and stated that he would address the signers in writing. The same evening he sent an informal note to Minister Preston, then on the eve of sailing, saying he feared he should be constrained to decline the present. This he did in a letter addressed to the signers, under date of July 13. After thanks for the present and friendly words for Hayti, Mr. Sumner thus stated his reason for not accepting the medal: "And now, gentlemen, I throw myself upon your indulgence, while expressing the hope that you will not suspect me of insensibility to your generous present, if I add that, considering the text of the Constitution of the United States and the services you have intended to commemorate, it were my duty to return the beautiful medal into your hands. To this I am constrained by the spirit but by the letter of the Constitution, which forbids any person in my situation from accepting any present of any kind whatever from a foreign State. Though this present is not strictly from the State of Hayti, yet when I observe that the exciting inscription, for starting and sounding the walls of this dungeon, a large and deep closet in the corner, and a small window high up, as the outside door, of solid brick, and it would have escaped detection had not the door given our party the hint. The contents of the closet consisted of a variety of tools used in the construction and arrangement of the rooms, it being evident that the occupant had performed all this labor by his own hands. Among the tools was a complete list of the tools, among which are surgical instruments of every description, jars of chloroform and narcotics of all kinds, and all the paraphernalia of a chemist's laboratory. A powerful battery of one hundred elements, apparently for electric or galvanic purposes, were found.

The room was lighted by gas, to effect which he had actually tunnelled into the street, and tapped one of the gas pipes, and then laid pipe of smaller caliber into the dungeon. By means of flexible tubing the gas was thus conducted to the gas wherever he chose. These tubes and burners were hidden in the closet.

Both the ingenious improvements and hideously interesting object in the collection is a quantity of manuscript apparently written by the victim during the past several years, of experiments made by himself in electricity and galvanism. It is well known that he has been trying for years to perfect a process for working of these and kindred subjects before the academy, and has advanced some startling theories relative thereto. One of these papers, entitled "The Mechanism of Life," procured for him a private and confidential audience with Napoleon III.

These manuscripts prove conclusively that their writer always kept himself posted in progress of the business entertainment or some other sufficient excuse, and at a convenient moment the fatal step was taken. On the 29th of last May, the steamer Bruno, in passing down the St. Lawrence canal last night, smashed the iron gates at Lock No. 15. Navigation will be interrupted for a few days.

SAN DOMINGO.

Buzz Supported by Speculators—What For?

David Hatch addresses a letter to the New York *Post*, confirming the statement that some party or parties in New York have bought the pretended claim of one Jacob Sommers for $150,000 for the lease of Samana for the current year, and sent out one instalment of arms, ammunition, etc.

The writer says: "It would seem as though the amount to be paid in cash was $90,000, and a quantity of arms and ammunition, including about $20,000, invoiced value, which would make in all fifty per cent. of the amount. This may be considered exceedingly liberal, considering how little probability there is of Congress making an appropriation for the lease. The only reason I can see why the parties making the advance, or buying the claim, have other motives and interest than the profit on this claim to stimulate them, and hope by furnishing this amount of money to procure the means of power until annexation shall be accomplished, without the trouble and expense of a little value.

"But what motive can the President have in keeping two ships of war there at the service of Baez now, going to the extent of furnishing him with material to continue the war against the party opposed to him, and who, I am informed, have a plan of annexation of that country of such paramount importance to him? On the 5th of April he sent a special message to Congress, in which he said, 'and' and 'referred the matter to the judgment of Congress, together, or the Senate alone, will exercise such executive authority as may be deemed necessary.' Can it be possible that he still has hopes that Congress together, or the Senate alone, will even entertain the subject of annexation? Under the Baez Cazneau, Palens, and Babcock programme against the clearly expressed wishes of the American people?

"No citizen of the United States is more familiar with that country and the people than myself, and certainly no one has more cheerfully labored for annexation than myself, provided it restored peace and prosperity to the island. But these fillibustering negotiations had been started by honorable and upright men, and conducted legally and honestly, but have been wrecked on the rock of

"I am as firmly convinced that the whole of the present negotiations through the instrumentality of Baez, ignoring the other party, we should have to abandon it again, as I am that Spain annexed it and then abandoned it.

"But the main question for the present is, what right have we to interfere with the affairs of that country? Are we not setting an example and establishing a precedent which may embarrass us and our intercourse with other nations in the future?"

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE

A Lady of Sixty-five Gives Birth to a Fine, Healthy Baby.

The Ohio Poisoning Sensation.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives some particular information with respect to the alleged poisoning of Peter Buffenbarger, in Madison county, Ohio. The body of the deceased was exhumed by the Coroner in the presence of the jury and others of the community, and a post mortem was held. The stomach seemed to be in the condition it was placed at the time of the burial, with the exception of the coats, which was full of water, as is often the case. A post mortem examination of the stomach was then made, and the stomach was taken out and delivered to Dr. Wormley for analysis on the day following the exhumation, February 17th, who has had it in his custody ever since. The report of Dr. Wormley has been recently published, in which he said poison was found in the stomach, but found in the stomach and liver. If they are really the cause of death, the question then would arise how had not Col. Skinner, of New York—not one of the witnesses—been poisoned, inasmuch as he snatched my stick, giving it to Strologo, thus enabling him to renew the attack, which he did by striking me a blow on the left cheek and wounding me slightly. It was the only place where the skin was broken. Leaving Gonzales he left the throng, but several men drew back and others pushed away my two enemies, leaving me in peace on the platform. All this had occupied but a few minutes, as I was but little hurt. The next day Dr. Lansing, Mr. Twing, Mr. Ware, and Dr. Johnson sent Butler a letter, in which they charge him with complicity in the attack.

STATE NEWS.

Fever and ague prevails in some parts of Berks county.

The Easton *Express* says: The appearance of a huge "water spout" in the southern sky, this afternoon, at about half-past one o'clock, caused considerable excitement among those who had the good fortune to see it. It was apparently several hundred feet in length, of silvery whiteness, and was seen to and curling and tapering to a fine point at the lower extremity. It seemed to emerge and break out of the dark, sombre-looking clouds surrounding it, presenting a beautiful appearance. It lasted about ten minutes before it was entirely lost to view in a thin, ribbon-like streak of white mist.

McClure City, named in honor of Col. A. K. McClure, has just been established as a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Its location is in the midst of a rich agricultural district, and the indications are that it will in course of time become an active business point.

The Odd Fellows will lay the corner stone of a new hall in Smithport, Indiana county, on Thursday next, at 2 P. M.

The Sharon *Herald* has been enlarged and wonderfully improved. It is one of our best country exchanges.

The *Cambria Herald* is the name of Mr. Ed. James's new paper, published at Ebensburg. It is neat in appearance, and well filled with local and miscellaneous articles.

It is stated that C. E. Bishop, of the Jamestown *Journal*, and J. H. Jackson, of the Rouseville *Bulletin*, have formed a law partnership in Titusville, and intend to publish a daily newspaper.

There were 2,076 arrests in Philadelphia during the month of July.

The cancer mill at Danville, being erected by the National Iron Company, will cost about $300,000. It will be completed in a few weeks.

The remains of Joseph Jefferson, Sr., father of Joe Jefferson, of "Rip Van Winkle" fame, are buried in the cemetery at Harrisburg. Over the grave a slab erected by Justice John st. Gibson and Molton C. Rogers, then one of the Associate Judges of our Supreme Court, which bears the following inscription: "Beneath this marble are deposited the ashes of Joseph Jefferson, an actor whose natural parts took in the whole extent of comic character, from pathos to heart-shaking mirth. His colloring was that of nature, warm, fresh and glowing, and the finest conceptions of genius. He was a member of the Cheapside Street Theatre, London, and for most high and palmy days, and the compeer of Cooper, Holman, Warren, and a host of critics, who like himself, are gone to their rest with admiration and praise. He died in this place in 1806, Aged 40 years." I knew him Horatio, a fellow of infinite jest and most excellent fancy. The grave in it is not set apart for the unknown dead. The *State Journal* says: We learn from a note from a visitor to the cemetery to Mr. Joseph Jefferson was the first information the relatives of the deceased had in relation to his remains. In June last a gravel contractor, in the course of his daily purpose of ascertaining the cost of lots, renovating, removing, railing, &c., and we hope ere long to see the remains properly cared for in accordance with such liberality for which his descendants are proverbial.

The Tammany Defense.

The New York *Times* publishes additional figures about the city debt, and shows that in the years from the 31st of December, 1866, to the 31st of December, 1870, a period of four years, the total debt at the rate of $1,606,602 per month. This is five times as rapid as the debt increased during the five years of the war from 1860 to 1865. From the 31st of December, 1870, to April 31st, 1871, the debt was increased $10,285,446. This was at the rate of $2,745,461 a month, or nine times greater than during the war times. The latest statement, however, is more ruinous to the reputation of the city government than any official exhibit that preceded it. From April 26th to July 31st, the city and county debt has been swelled $16,285,260—at the perfectly incredible rate of $6,427,759 per month!

THE OIL REGIONS.

Seventy-five Barrel Well on Clarion.

Heavy Strike at Enterprise—Oil Matters in Ontario.

NEW WELL ON THE CLARION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLARION, PA., August 8, 1871.

A well on the Grass Flats, six miles up the Clarion river, owned by Galley, Dower and others, was struck last Saturday, and has since been yielding seventy-five barrels a day of green oil. This opens up a large territory.

STRIKE AT ENTERPRISE.

The Titusville *Courier* of yesterday says: A new well at Enterprise, owned by Mr. T. V. S. Morian, was struck on Thursday last, and commenced producing at the rate of twenty barrels per day, but has since increased to one hundred barrels per day. The well is on what is known as the "W. Mitchell farm, and near an old refinery belonging to D. H. Mitchell. The report has been circulated that the production of this well is much larger, but the above information can be implicitly relied upon, as it is obtained from one who knows.

ONTARIO.

We clip the following from the Petrolia *Advertiser*, (Ontario) of August 4th: A number of new wells and also a number of old ones, have been started up since our last issue. That which has attracted most attention, however, is the new well of Messrs. Jones & Vaughn, which has been put deeper, and is again pumping largely, the yield being estimated at from 100 to 150 barrels per day. This well is situated a little distance from the celebrated Noble & Parson or Clement well, and a little north of Mr. P. Taylor's new well, which also rated at almost the same figure. These three wells are remarkable for their large production, and for the volume of gas which escapes from them, in quantities nearly sufficient to keep up steam. Mr. J. Clement has commenced another well a little to the north, with a new engine and rig throughout. Mr. H. Smiley is the contractor. The ground is being cleared for a few more rigs in the same vicinity.

THE DOMINION.

Major Robinson Acquitted—Mrs. Campbell Confesses to the Murder of Her Husband—Bush Fires Doing Great Damage—Withdrawal of Imperial Troops—Duty on Colonial Fish to be Refunded, &c., &c.

MONTREAL, August 8.—The case of Major Robinson in the Cuban Junta affair, resulted in the discharge of the accused. The judge complimented the accused on his long and valuable services in the Dominion militia, and said he returned to the veteran Prince of Wales Rifles free from any blame, and quietly left the court.

LONDON, ONT., August 8.—Mrs. Campbell has confessed to having murdered her husband on the 14th of July, implicating Doyle as an accessory.

TORONTO, August 8.—Bush fires are still raging on the line of the Northern Railway. A large amount of valuable timber has been destroyed.

QUEBEC, August 8.—Advices received by to-day's mail state that the Imperial troops will withdraw from garrison in the Dominion. The Sixteenth Rifles and other detachments at Quebec have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for the autumn. Those at the South Quebec fortifications will be relieved by Canadian militia and laborers. It is stated that the Sixteenth go to Halifax and the Seventy-Eighth to Bermuda.

HALIFAX, August 8.—The steamer City of Halifax arrived yesterday from St. Johns, N. F., bringing the first news of the wreck and capture of these and kindred subjects before the academy, and has advanced some startling theories relative thereto. One of these papers, entitled "The Mechanism of Life," procured for him a private and confidential audience with Napoleon III.

These manuscripts prove conclusively that their writer always kept himself posted in progress of the business entertainment or some other sufficient excuse, and at a convenient moment the fatal step was taken. On the 29th of last May, the steamer Bruno, in passing down the St. Lawrence canal last night, smashed the iron gates at Lock No. 15. Navigation will be interrupted for a few days.

The Titusville *Courier* of yesterday says: A new well at Enterprise, owned by Mr. T. V. S. Morian, was struck on Thursday last, and commenced producing at the rate of twenty barrels per day, but has since increased to one hundred barrels per day. The well is on what is known as the "W. Mitchell farm, and near an old refinery belonging to D. H. Mitchell. The report has been circulated that the production of this well is much larger, but the above information can be implicitly relied upon, as it is obtained from one who knows.

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AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE

A Lady of Sixty-five Gives Birth to a Fine, Healthy Baby.

The Ohio Poisoning Sensation.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives some particular information with respect to the alleged poisoning of Peter Buffenbarger, in Madison county, Ohio. The body of the deceased was exhumed by the Coroner in the presence of the jury and others of the community, and a post mortem was held. The stomach seemed to be in the condition it was placed at the time of the burial, with the exception of the coats, which was full of water, as is often the case. A post mortem examination of the stomach was then made, and the stomach was taken out and delivered to Dr. Wormley for analysis on the day following the exhumation, February 17th, who has had it in his custody ever since. The report of Dr. Wormley has been recently published, in which he said poison was found in the stomach, but found in the stomach and liver. If they are really the cause of death, the question then would arise how had not Col. Skinner, of New York—not one of the witnesses—been poisoned, inasmuch as he snatched my stick, giving it to Strologo, thus enabling him to renew the attack, which he did by striking me a blow on the left cheek and wounding me slightly. It was the only place where the skin was broken. Leaving Gonzales he left the throng, but several men drew back and others pushed away my two enemies, leaving me in peace on the platform. All this had occupied but a few minutes, as I was but little hurt. The next day Dr. Lansing, Mr. Twing, Mr. Ware, and Dr. Johnson sent Butler a letter, in which they charge him with complicity in the attack.

German Losses in the Late War.

A prominent German journal observes that there is an unwillingness in influential circles to allow the full extent of the German losses in the late war to transpire. A semi-official statement has been evidently appears of the worst rumors which were circulated in process of time. The Central Bureau of Information in Berlin, under the inspection of the highest military authorities, has published a list of its work, with interesting statistical figures. It appears that this institution has received, up to within the space of twelve months, authenticated 63,000 sick and wounded cases, and that of these only 5,000 died in the hospitals. There fell, however, 250,000 to the German Army. The circumstance that only 5,000 died in hospitals would seem to show that nearly 58,000 were North Germans, shows by the disproportion of the numbers that the Bureau has not received information in this quarter last. A few days ago the messenger came back with the necessary data; some English, Jewish and Spanish jewelers were communicated with, and after a while both the jewelry and the valuers' list, paid at once the modest price of £1,000 sterling. Finally, was bought for the Duchess Fernand-Nunez for the handsome sum of 4,500,000 francs. The Duchess is one of the most beautiful and richest women in Spain, and so rich that there can be absolutely no fear as to her having advantage of the new purchase made under her name.

Execution of a Chinese Murderer.

[Shanghai (June 2) Correspondence of the London Times.]

The murderer of the Viceroy Ma was executed a few weeks ago at Nankin by being "cut into ten thousand pieces," which means cut to pieces as the Hyde park murderer was. It is a punishment as stoically as he had supported the horrible tortures to which he had been subjected in the course of the judicial investigation. He first declared that he murdered the Viceroy at Satan's instigation, and in treasonable communication with the Mohamedan rebels in Kansuh. Afterward he told a tale very similar to that extracted from his mother-in-law, in 1858, of the murder of Governor Yeh, of Nonkin. This was extracted from him by keeping him awake for days and days, and by the first experiment, these wretches are determined to destroy the edifices dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. In the space of the eternal enemy against the queen who shall crush his head."

A Model Colony for Minnesota.

About two thousand Ohioans recently dispatched an agent to Minnesota for the purpose of securing a favorable location for a colony. The party is composed of intelligent, thrifty men of moderate means, and their families, who propose to establish, on a co-operative plan, a model Christian community. Beyond this much the ordinary details of Joseph Jefferson, an actor whose natural parts took in the whole extent of comic character, from pathos to heart-shaking mirth. His coloring was that of nature, warm, fresh and glowing, and the finest conceptions of genius. He was a member of the Cheapside Street Theatre, London, and for most high and palmy days, and the compeer of Cooper, Holman, Warren, and a host of critics, who like himself, are gone to their rest with admiration and praise. He died in this place in 1806. Alas! poor Yorick. I knew him Horatio, a fellow of infinite jest and most excellent fancy. The grave in it is not set apart for the unknown dead. The *State Journal* says: We learn from a note from a visitor to the cemetery to Mr. Joseph Jefferson was the first information the relatives of the deceased had in relation to his remains. In June last a gravel contractor, in the course of his daily purpose of ascertaining the cost of lots, renovating, removing, railing, &c., and we hope ere long to see the remains properly cared for in accordance with such liberality for which his descendants are proverbial.

The Tammany Defense.

The New York *Times* publishes additional figures about the city debt, and shows that in the years from the 31st of December, 1866, to the 31st of December, 1870, a period of four years, the total debt at the rate of $1,606,602 per month. This is five times as rapid as the debt increased during the five years of the war from 1860 to 1865. From the 31st of December, 1870, to April 31st, 1871, the debt was increased $10,285,446. This was at the rate of $2,745,461 a month, or nine times greater than during the war times. The latest statement, however, is more ruinous to the reputation of the city government than any official exhibit that preceded it. From April 26th to July 31st, the city and county debt has been swelled $16,285,260—at the perfectly incredible rate of $6,427,759 per month!

Overthrow of the Chinese Anti-Foreign Party.

Shanghai (June 2) Correspondence of the London Times.

Matters in China are beginning to look more peaceful than they have done for some time. A short while ago the political atmosphere was threatening. The anti-foreign war or party headed by Prince Kung's younger brother, known as the Seventh Prince, was making a determined effort to acquire control of the Government, and there was every prospect of success. They would succeed. Now, by one of those incomprehensible changes that arise at Oriental Courts, the party across the Seventh Prince has been reduced in official position, and Prince Kung and power is "in the ascendant." Prince Kung, entertaining very much more affection for foreigners than his political opponents, this light has its influence in the stability of China to stand against them in war, and desires not to provoke hostilities. Matters will, therefore, probably be quieter here for a time, until the extreme party collects itself for another effort. In the meantime it is worthy of note that enormous supplies of war material are made and purchased, and gunboats are rapidly built; for although China objects intensely to steam in the hands of foreigners, she is rapidly increasing her knowledge, Shanghai, Nankin, Tien-tsin—in making arms and powder.

Revival of the Copper Interest.

The Lake Superior *Miner* says: We have every reason to believe that the dark cloud that has hung over the copper mining district for the past year or two is about to be rolled up, and we hope never to appear again. We have assurance from the East that the copper interest is re

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES I. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh, Upper St. Clair.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE R. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

GENERAL PLEASANTON, if he has not already been soon will be suspended under the Tenure-of-Office Law, and Mr. DOUGLASS, Deputy Commissioner, designated to perform the duties till the meeting of the United States Senate, when the reasons for the suspension will be considered. It is hardly probable that the action of the President will be vetoed by that body, though the removal of the Commissioner from office will not be complete till it has given its assent.

A COUPLE of weeks ago, in referring to the commercial policy of THIERS, we stated that it was decided to impose a duty of twenty per cent. on raw material, with drawbacks for exported goods. The Commission on the Budget has since, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted in place of this duty what it terms "the American system of a duty imposed on the manufactured article when brought into market." It is said, however, that both M. THIERS and the Minister of Finance hold out very strongly for the imposition of the twenty per cent. duty, clearly with the view of a gradual return to the principles of protection. M. THIERS has been before the Committee in person, and it is intimated that he will probably appeal to the whole Chamber against its Commission, should he fail in bringing over the latter to his views

A CONVENTION for the purpose of nominating a State Temperance Ticket meets in Harrisburg to-day. There is no doubt that the gentlemen at the head of this movement are sufficiently honest and sincere, neither, we think, can there be any question of the fact that they are working solely in the interest of the Democratic party, and perpetrating a huge moral and political blunder. The utmost that the convention can look for is to distract and weaken the Republicans of the State by drawing off a portion of the vote from the regular ticket, and thereby correspondingly increasing the chances of a Democratic victory. It is to be hoped, however, that sober common sense will prevail over crotchetty impracticability, and that the convention will adjourn without making any nominations.

THE Albany *Argus* does not deny the stupendous thefts committed by the Tammany Ring, but virtually confesses that the money was stolen, and undertakes to tell what was done with it, as follows:

A Radical editor recently went through the New York Court House, and asked, where is all this plastering, all this furniture? We can tell him. The hands of Radical politicians at Albany had to be plastered annually before the New York tax-levy could become a law. To one man, a saint of St. Lawrence, sixty thousand dollars had to be paid; to another, a white necked scoundrel from Madison, a sum nearly as great, Garvey's plaster whitens walls and fertilizes farms in the west of the State. Ingersoll's furniture decks the mansions in the interior, and the neighbors wonder how the wealth and taste of the owner were so suddenly developed."

There is scarcely a doubt of the truth of all the *Argus* insinuates, which makes the matter all the worse, for it proves than the conspirators are more numerous that was at first supposed. Now, let the bribed legislators see the light along with the names of the Tammany thieves—no matter to what party they happen to belong.

The Republican State Convention of Louisiana, assembles to-day. A stormy session is anticipated, there being two factions in the party, headed respectively by GOVERNOR WARMOUTH (white,) and Lieutenant Governor DUNN, (colored). Whether rightly or wrongly, the Governor is credited with an intention of renouncing the Republican party, and acting henceforth with the Democracy. He claims, however, to be a Republican, and heads the anti-Grant wing, while the Lieutenant Governor and Collector CASEY lead the administration party. In almost every parish two sets of delegates have been elected, a considerable majority of whom, according to our telegraphic dispatches of yesterday, are anti-WARMOUTH; three wards in New Orleans having voted the WARMOUTH ticket, against eight wards for the DUNN-CASEY nominees; while the State, as far as heard from, sends twenty delegates for the Governor to sixty-four against him, with eight parishes yet to make returns. It is to be hoped that the various matters in difference between the parties will be satisfactorily adjusted, and the Republican forces of Louisiana organized into good working condition.

THE publication by the State Department of its instructions governing the Corean expedition, puts a somewhat different complexion upon the fight between Admiral ROGERS and the Corean forts. From these dispatches it appears that the Admiral exceeded his instructions in entering upon a survey of the river. These instructions were that he should place himself in communication with Minister Low, and agree with him upon a time when he should transport that gentleman to Corea for the purpose of opening negotiations with the government of that country, for the conclusion of a treaty to regulate the treatment of shipwrecked mariners, and if possible to obtain commercial advantages. Little being known of the shores or internal waters of Corea, he was instructed to gather all the information to be obtained on the subject. The conduct of the expedition was entrusted to the Minister, not the Admiral; the latter being directed, in case any cause for hostility should occur during the negotiations, to advise with Mr. Low, and leave with the State Department the responsibility of war or peace. Had the prudence and discretion enjoined upon the expedition been exercised, it would seem that Admiral ROGERS should have refrained from commencing a survey of the coast waters until such time as Minister Low had discharged the diplomatic duties entrusted to him. At present the responsibility appears to rest upon the Admiral. Dispatches concerning the second day's fight are expected within a week, together with an official communication from Minister Low. We shall then learn more about the real facts of the case.

NO DOUBT the report of an interview with Dr. DOELLINGER, in our issue of yesterday, is strictly authentic and trustworthy. Its purport accurately agrees with all formerly published authoritative statements concerning the renowned Professor's position and hopes, and is, in every way, closely in character. Some weeks ago we warned our readers against taking it for granted that Dr. DOELLINGER had either become or thought of becoming a Protestant. Born in the last century, and having spent his entire mature life in the defense of the Catholic Church and in the instruction of its priests, he was not likely to commit so glaring an act of self-stultification. In his work on the Eucharist, to which reference is made in the interview, he proved to his own satisfaction that on that subject the Church of Rome has always held and taught the truth, and that all the Protestant churches are in error. And the effects of the Reformation and the character of the Reformers have been portrayed by him in very dark colors. The gross and ridiculous blunder into which the Vatican Council was led by the folly of the Jesuits and by the weakness of an aged Pope, would, no doubt, seem to DOELLINGER a very insufficient reason why he should commit the sin of schism or inscribe emptiness and mistake on al the labors of his laborious life. Following conscience, he has, however, placed himself in a very false and awkward position, from which there is no retreat but submission. Whether so old a man, for so many years looked up to as an almost unerring authority on all points of Catholic doctrine, will be able to make up his mind to submit is a question which only time can resolve. Though plainly ill at ease, in view of the logical weakness of his position, he seems less concerned than so pious a divine might have been expected to be in view of his state of excommunication.

UNLESS Democracy shall hereafter receive better encouragement than is afforded by the character of our election returns from Kentucky, its organs will be able to indulge in jubilation only sparingly. The Democrats have carried the State, but under such reduced majorities that another victory or two of the same kind will utterly ruin them. Several days must elapse before the official returns are made public; but, as is indicated by our dispatches, the Republicans have gained from forty to fifty thousand on last year's vote, which—considering the tremendous disadvantages under which they went into the battle—is a triumph of the most pronounced and decisive character. In that State the Democratic party has heretofore for years literally had its own way, and grown correspondingly insolent and overbearing. It has now, so to speak, had its comb nicely cut, and will be apt to crow far less defiantly. A number of causes may be assigned in explanation of the largely increased Republican vote, among them the great personal worth and popularity of General HARLAN, candidate for Governor, the dilemma in which the new departure placed the Democratic nominees, the enfranchisement of the negroes, the splendid canvass made by General HARLAN and his colleagues, and last—although by no means least—the gradual emancipation of large numbers of white citizens from Democratic intolerance and prejudice. The result is a distinct announcement to the Bourbons of that State that the days of Ku-Klux terrorism and social ostracism are numbered, and will not only invigorate the party throughout that State, and strengthen it for completing the deliverance already more than half accomplished, but—taken in connection with the Republican triumph in North Carolina—cannot fail to exert a beneficial effect on the contests to be decided next month in Vermont, California and Maine, and upon the fall elections generally. So far from any sign existing of decay, or any tendency toward the reaction so confidently predicted by the opposition, the Republican party—profiting alike by its own mistakes and those of its adversary—would seem to be as robust and vigorous as ever. When Democracy has gotten through imbibing comfort from the Kentucky election returns, it would do well to turn its attention to extracting sunshine from cucumbers.

WE referred a few days ago to the alleged moral deterioration of the French people, mentioning some reasons for thinking that very exaggerated notions on the subject have been prevalent for some time. In connection with this subject it is instructive to remember the excellent pecuniary credit of the French. No nation enjoys a more enviable reputation for exactness and fidelity in meeting its obligations to pay; a reputation of which it is now reaping the advantage, solid and numerous. Of course national credit rests at last upon the honesty and honor of individuals. All readers are familiar with the careful, industrious and economical habits, and with the probity of character which mark the French peasantry, the *paraux* or rustics, as they are contemptuously denominated by the conceited workmen of the cities and towns. And now we find a German in Paris writing to the Cologne *Gazette* to express his unqualified admiration for "the integrity of the lower classes" of that wicked metropolis. He speaks of their honesty (ehrlichkeit) as "exalted above all praise," and in illustration states that many English, German, and Austrian families, who at the outbreak of the war were compelled to leave the city, now, on their return, find not only their house furniture undiminished and uninjured, but even their stores of wood and coal, the wines in their cellars, and the preserves and other articles of food in their pantries absolutely untouched in spite of the cold, the hunger and the unutterable sufferings to which most of the poor Parisians were exposed during the siege and even during the reign of the Commune. The keys of these houses, cellars and cupboards during the whole period of trial were in the hands of the *concierges* or doorkeepers, a class of very humble functionaries who receive poor pay, and, of course, many of them had needy friends and relatives. After so many months of absence under the circumstances of the time, it might easily have been assumed that the property had been finally abandoned by its owners. But in spite of all temptations, the keepers were generally faithful to their charge, the reason that they and their humble neighbors bravely suffered hunger and cold rather than take what was not their own. The fact is well worthy of being pondered.

ON last Friday evening the Rev. Dr. SAMFIELD was installed as Rabbi of the congregation *Children of Israel* in Memphis, on which occasion he delivered a discourse published at length in the *Daily Avalanche* of Saturday. Except in its brevity and in the absence of a single name the discourse reads very much like a Christian sermon. Taking his text in the sixty-first chapter of ISAIAH, the Rabbi points out the mission of a preacher in Israel, or the qualifications he must possess to make his labors successful in promoting the spiritual welfare of his congregation and in "dispensing blessings to all lovers of true religion in general." In this glance beyond the synogogue, readers who have paid some attention to recent movements among the Israelites will recognize a trait of the party of Reform. In fact, the Rabbi is so bold as to say that "the message of true religion is more especially intrusted to the care of such religious teachers as advocate reform in Israel's religion." In another place he speaks of reformers "an established fact," "a useful instrument in the hands of the congregations for removing the rubbish gathered around their sacred inheritances." The fact thus characterized by Rabbi SAMFIELD is really one of considerable general interest. Wherever there are Israelites in this country they appear to be divided into Conservatives and Reformers. With the first all ancient rites, doctrines and observances, along with the traditional interpretations of the Old Testament, are sacred; while the reformers reject many if not most of these as rubbish and in the use of reason derive or try to derive a rational religion from their scriptures. It would seem that some of this party even hope that the reformed Jewish Church may yet receive large accessions from the Christian Church and ultimately become the religion of the world. Among the Israelites of Pittsburgh we understand that the reformers are largely in the ascendant. As the new movement is said to meet with especial favor with the younger generation everywhere, it will not be surprising if it should at length take in and comprehend the entire Jewish population in the United States.

THE Hon. R. B. ELLIOTT, negro member of Congress from South Carolina, lately lectured in Cooper Institute, New York, on the condition of the South. As reported in the newspapers, the discourse fully confirms the impression which unprejudiced observers generally have received concerning Mr. ELLIOTT. To say that he is the ablest of the five colored Congressmen would amount to small praise, and reading his lecture one may justly say of the lecturer what the late Mr. S. L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey, once said of JOHN ROSS, the Cherokee Chief, after hearing him make a speech—"any white man might be proud of speaking half as well." However, ELLIOTT's superiority is probably for the most part the result of his better education and with similar training his colleagues would, it may be, appear to as much advantage. In the lecture to which we refer he appears as the earnest champion of his race in the South, and in their vindication from some of the charges sometimes laid in against them, he makes a statement concerning them which, if true, implies that they will not long need defenders. Instead of being idle, indolent or inclined to vagabondage, the negroes of the South, according to Mr. ELLIOTT, are as a class industrious and laborious workers, and this he affirms to be true not merely of the majority but of the whole body; meaning, not that there are absolutely no exceptions, but that the exceptions are so few as to be unworthy of mention. We trust that the statement has a sufficient foundation in fact to sustain the speaker in the use of language so strong.

Resources and Progress of the Pacific States.

Some idea of the future greatness of the States of the Pacific coast may be obtained by a consideration of what they have already accomplished. Within the last twenty years the Pacific slope has supplied the world with over a thousand millions of the precious metals. Ten years ago, out of forty-three millions exported by California, forty-one millions were in gold; while now, out of her fifty-one millions of annual exports, she furnishes nine millions in wheat, four millions in wool, thirty-three millions in gold and silver, and five millions in other products. The city of San Francisco has seventeen millions employed in manufactures, consumes twenty-three millions worth of materials, and has an annual production of forty-five millions. Of these, Australia consumes several million dollars a year, and China and Japan have embarked in the same traffic. The finest blankets in the world are said to be made in that city, while from an annual product of less than half a million pounds in 1866, the aggregate wool clip is now twenty million pounds, with not a tenth part eligible for sheep raising yet in use. Already the trade of Asia, which even when carried on by the rude commerce of the caravan has enriched whatever nations have possessed it, is tending toward the Pacific slope. A single steamer in May brought over five thousand packages of tea, a thousand bales of hemp and seven hundred bags of rice for San Francisco, eight hundred and fifty packages of tea and three hundred and fifty of silk for New York, and eight hundred and eighty packages of tea for Chicago; while the July steamer of the same Pacific Mail Company brought to San Francisco from China the most valuable cargo ever landed in the United States from any quarter of the globe, valued at no less than two and a half millions of dollars! These, says Vice President Colfax, in a recent paper upon the subject, are but the first drops of the coming shower in the rapidly hastening future of the republic; for the American flour, lumber, axes, doors, tables, bedsteads, bacon, brooms, tubs, etc., which are now bought and used in Australia, already indicate some of the exports for which the Asiatic dwellers of the Old World are to look to the dwellers of the New. With American shipbuilding, by wise legislation, revived and again flourishing, our flag will dominate in the waters of the Pacific, not by the bloody triumphs of war, but by the peaceful victories of commerce; and then shall we realize there the famous and truthful saying of Raleigh: "Those who command the sea command the trade of the world; those who command the trade of the world command the riches of the world, and thus command the world itself."

THE editor of the *Golden Age* has during his journalistic career had something to say, some advice to offer or suggestion to make concerning almost every conceivable subject under the heavens. In another man this would perhaps be considered flippancy, but in Tilton it is simply irrepressible genius. He is the admirable Crichton of journalism, knowing everything and illuminating whatever he touches. Having sucked the honey from all human institutions, he has now turned his attention to improving the Decalogue. In the course of a letter of advice and instruction to the St. Louis Labor Congress, he speaks of the dislike which some men have to the admission of women into their trade, and says:

"In my own business, which is printing, I know of hundred and hundreds of compositors, who, while picking up at their finger ends a comfortable living at their cases, will redden in the face and *shatter the Fourth Commandment* in emphasizing the proposition that women have no natural right to set type."

We knew he must be pious, for he left the *Independent* austere of character, for he trusts almost with the Wall street brokeresses; patriotic, for he believes in General Butler; but we had no idea that his acquaintance with the Bible was so profound. But, dear philanthropist, if men will ruthlessly break the sabbath rather than set type with women, why do you so strenuously and continually urge upon them the cause of the violation? And, Tilton, what is the Third Commandment? Also, that which says, Thou shalt not make a fool of thyself?

If the statements made in a recent number of the Washington *Chronicle* be true, the sooner the attention of the Cabinet is called to the matter, the better. A Union soldier, wounded in the service of his country, writes to that paper that the Pension Office Department last week appointed to a clerkship a rebel soldier who served throughout the war in the Confederate army, and boasts of his services, to the exclusion of a number of intelligent and deserving Union soldiers, every one of whom passed a more rigid an examination as did the rebel, one of them having lost an arm in battle. The *Chronicle* editorially indorses the statements of the writer, and charges that the case is only one of many. It says that there are a set of men in the departments who uniformly work against all disabled soldiers, and that as between a Confederate and a wounded Union soldier who pass equally creditable examinations, the chances are in some bureaus, three to one in favor of the appointment of the rebel. This condition of affairs demands instant investigation. We believe in amnesty, in the removal of all political disqualifications, in the burying out of sight the animosities and hatreds engendered of the war, in wiping out the account against the rebels and giving them a fair new start. But we do not believe in pushing aside men who have shed their blood for the country, to make room for men who for years tried to destroy it, and afterwards boast of their treason and rebellion.

THE *Independent*, a journal at present chiefly remarkable for becoming smaller in the exact degree to which it grows bigger—contains a long article entitled "Thoughts for the Young men and Women of America," which the author chose to regard as unfriendly, more particularly for the reason that in his volume he gave the *Independent* his cordial indorsement, including it among the "three leading publications," at the head of which the author placed the *Waverly Magazine*. The *Independent* thinks that to be put at the bottom of the list which is headed by the *Waverly Magazine* is no honor. We are not quite certain of that. If one has the advanced in real substantial excellence in anything like the very extraordinary manner, it will be the *Waverly*, degenerated, we are inclined to the belief that both are inventoried in the respective order of their merits, so far as these relate to each other; and we respectfully suggest that the *Waverly* journal be consolidated together, since the pictorial illustrations of the *Independent*, and the literary characteristics of the *Waverly*, being as nearly upon a similar plane as it is possible for anything to be, would each naturally, fitly and fully interpret and enforce the drift and meaning of the other.

WE know it would be so,—the story now being told of George W. Curtis, editor of *Harper's*, &c., will soon succeed Mr. Fish in the State department. The author of the report says:

"When Mr. Curtis was here as Chairman of the Civil Service Commission he created a very favorable impression upon all with whom he came in contact, an impression which subsequently attended to the President. It is claimed that the position of Secretary of State is one for which Mr. Curtis, by his culture and accomplishments, is eminently fitted. It is expected, also, that his personal influence would be used in re-establishing friendly relations between the two New York Senators."

How will question Mr. Curtis's qualifications for the post of Secretary,—not so, however, concerning his ability to "re-establish friendly relations between the two New York Senators." That task pre-supposes the first place, extraordinary influence over General Grant, without whose cooperation the "friendly relations" alluded to cannot be established.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just rendered a decision which will be certain to attract general attention and comment. The subject of the decision involved the right of the Legislature to enact measures restraining of their liberty persons convicted of no crime, upon the grounds that such restraint was necessary to their reform or education. The decision itself pronounces unconstitutional the law creating a Reform School, and the commitment to it of children who are "destitute of proper parental care, and growing up in mendicancy, vice and idleness," since it establishes virtual imprisonment without due process of law, and is in conflict with the Bill of Rights, which declares that all men have certain inherent rights, among which is liberty. The full text of the decision is published in the *American Law Register*, with an elaborate commendatory notice by Judge Redfield of Boston.

THE more intercoeanic cables, the less Cyrus Field monopoly. Just before the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war, the concessions for a German Atlantic cable had been definitely arranged, when that struggle put a stop to all proceedings for the time. Private letters lately received from Berlin state, however, that the company is now fully organized, with a capital of about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold, and that it will commence operations next month. The initial point is Emden, on the North Sea, from which point it is proposed to commence by laying a cable to England, and hiring one of the English Atlantic cables to connect with until the company has completed the laying of its own. The work is to be pushed with vigor.

MRS. WHARTON, the alleged poisoner, repudiates the idea of insanity, but most earnestly protests her innocence. Her daughter also asseverates the same thing, believing it impossible her mother could have been so lost to all human feeling. Public sentiment, however, so far as ascertained, turns strongly toward the belief that the accused can only be saved from conviction on the ground of insanity, to establish which an effort will be made at the trial. Several persons who had claims in various amounts against the accused are now entering suits against her in hopes of recovering their money, though it is asserted all the property, including $20,000 insurance premium obtained on account of her son's death, have been conveyed to her daughter Nellie.

THE New York *Tribune*, whose editor is a veteran platform worker, expresses the opinion that all such contrivances "are at best perfunctory affairs," and of but little account any way. Its idea is that "we have passed out of the era of high and mighty declarations, like those of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 and the enunciation of Republican political principles in 1856 and 1860," and that the platform which asserts itself is that public opinion which shapes legislation, independently of partisan desire, and finds new expression as circumstances vary and men change.

Biliousness and Indigestion.

These two complaints are more general at this season of the year than at almost any other. They are closely akin; for biliousness always involves an impaired digestion, and digestion is necessarily an accompaniment of a disordered or torpid liver. Happy the man or woman who can boast a stomach that has never felt the horrors of dyspepsia, and to whom that great secretive agent, the liver, has never given pain or trouble. Not one in a thousand can lay claim to entire immunity from irregularity in these organs. How, then, shall they be regulated? Not by powerful cathartics, alternated with ordinary stimulants, but by a medicinal invigorant, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which combine in due proportion the tonic and the alterative principle. Wherever there is a church, a school house, and a general store, this famous medicine may be procured. No village merchant finds it prudent to be without it, for it is inquired for every day by every class. The workingman buys it because it increases his capacity for toil, and is followed by no reaction. The effect of the salubrious roots, herbs, etc., of which it is composed, diffused through his system by the pure stimulant which forms the basis of the bitters, is most healthful and invigorating. The scholar, the merchant, and, in fact, all men, whose minds or bodies, or both, are in constant exercise, will derive benefit from its use. To persons of sedentary habits it supplies, in some measure, that activity in the circulation which is obtained by physical exertion, and is the best known remedy for constipation.

Ask for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and do not be coaxed into purchasing any of the imitations and frauds sometimes offered in its stead.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A three years and half old son of a butcher, in Bridgeport, Conn., a few days since, gave a striking illustration of the force of example. The little fellow had been in the habit of accompanying his father to the slaughter house and witnessing the process of killing and dressing cattle for the market. On these occasions the boy would frequently seize the animals by the horns in their last moments, and hold fast during the struggles. The other day he took advantage of his father's absence to do a little butchering on his own account; catching a young goat which had been presented to him a few days previous, he slung it across his knee, and, seizing a huge knife, he drew it across the animal's throat, cutting a frightful gash, which nearly severed its head from the body. "There," said the young butcher, as he stepped back from the scene of blood, and looked on with the utmost complacency "now kick." A few kicks, a gasp or two, and the goat lay dead at the feet of the blood-thirsty little wretch.

About a century ago missionaries planted vine cuttings of the Malaga sort in parts of California. About fifty years ago the missions planted on the north of the Bay of San Francisco cuttings of the Madeira stock, now called the Sonoma grape. It was not, however, till 1856 the business of grape-growing and making wine in California was commenced, and in three years after the fact became notorious that foreign varieties of grape would flourish in California better than in their native European soils, and this branch of industry began to assume national importance. There are said to be over ten millions of grape vines planted in vineyards, occupying about twelve thousand acres, in the State. In the Napa district, about seventy miles from San Francisco, the grape crop never fails, as it does in Europe, and crops of 12,000 pounds of grapes per acre are usual, while the European crop is 6,000 pounds per acre. No country produces in proportion so great a variety of grapes as California.

The Boston Chief of Police invited the proprietors of all the noted gambling houses in the city to call at his office, a few days ago. When they assembled he told them that he doubted the expediency of breaking into their establishments and seizing and destroying property; that he wanted to treat them fairly, and that he requested them to close their places and give up the business. Finally, he assured them that he would use all means at his command to aid them in the accomplishment of an object so much to be desired. On the following evening there was not a gambling house open in the city. Speculation as to the continuance of this millennial state is not indulged in.

A gentleman in Swan Hill, Massachusetts, has recently imported from Europe a selection of poultry noted not only for their serviceable and game qualities, but also for their remarkable intelligence. At the sound of a bell they skip up a ladder, and while awaiting their meal on the second floor, preserve the utmost decorum, standing in file, awaiting further orders. The meal being placed before them, one at a time, is considered inviolate until all is served, and even then they remain abstinent until a second sound of the bell gives the signal. During the meal there is no interference with each other's portion; the utmost propriety is observed, and as each finishes its repast he stands quietly awaiting the bell which announces that the meal is over, when, in military style, the fowls proceed in single file down the ladder and to disport themselves as they please.

Westboro, Mass., is excited over alleged cruelties in the Boys' Reform School. Among other things it is alleged that the "strap" is used as an instrument of torture, manufactured by the overseer for the express purpose of teaching the boys how to become good and useful men. It is described as a round leather tug, eighteen inches long and three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Some of the boys get half a hundred strokes from the strap. An official investigation is to be had. The superintendent says: "Whatever views may be held on the subject of corporal punishment, I am sure I could not secure persons, for the salary we pay, who could always govern without the rod. The government here is meant to be mild, but it is also intended to be firm. The boys must be controlled; that is what they are here for."

Desertion from the army in the West is said to be a growing evil. The men weary of the monotonous life, and the result is that the day after pay-day almost invariably sees the ranks thinner than before. The recent action of the Government in lowering the rate of pay nearly $4 per month has had a powerful influence in this direction. A few days ago sixty men deserted from Fort Hays in a body, and only seven were recaptured. Every Indian tribe has more or less of them domiciled among it, and they are said to be first in everything that is lu'crious and cruel.

An Alabama editor having read Dr. Hall's lecture advising that husband and wife should sleep in separate apartments, says that Dr. Hall can sleep where he chooses, but for himself he intends to sleep where he can defend his wife against rats and other nocturnal foes, as long as he has got one to defend.

The good and true sons of the soil, yeomen to the manor born, can always find something to grumble about. A tourist visited one in Woodford county, Ky., lately, and inquired, "Well, how are the crops in your neighborhood?" He shook his head rather gloomily and then said: "I'm feered we are ruined. The corn has overshot itself and has three or four ears to the stalk. They are a foot long and stand so near each other in each row that the ears in front is going to be so big that you can't get twenty cents a bushel, and I expect to burn it next winter in place of cannel coal;" and he couldn't have looked worse if he had lost a horse race.

PERSONAL.

A late Paris journal remarks that when Patti married, Nilsson thought of marrying. She did not care for matrimony, but she wanted beauty and wealth. Her choice was an apprentice financier, whose moneyed talents equalled his physical advantages. When she set out for America she confided a large sum of money to her betrothed, asking him to put it to the best account. He added to it all his own fortune, and said, "I shall triple the money in two months, and she shall be led to the altar a millionaire." There was no end to the canaries in the air he built, until a panic on change swept away his fine money and all the money the songstress had confided to him. Will she forgive the deed for the wife's sake? Her friends say she will prove pitiless, for it seems that Victor Hugo himself is a prodigal compared to her.

A London letter writer says: The Emperor of Brazil is the earliest riser, I should say, of all the crowned heads of the time. He makes appointments here with people at six o'clock in the morning. The other day he named that hour as the time of his intended arrival at the International Exhibition building, and he kept the appointment. Prince Oscar of Sweden, another visitor, is much later in his hours. His Brazilian Majesty has much disturbed the peace of the class of London tradesmen who fatten upon foreigners. He asks them questions to which they are unable to reply, and tells them to come to him at an hour at which they turn in their beds. The volunteers are proud of their feats in camp, which come to an end this week, and Prince Arthur, as Captain of the Queen's Own regiment of brigade, is practising camping out. The members of the royal family have no opportunity of appearing informally before the public. Had now a cold shoulder has run through the society in consequence of a rumor that a brother of the Marquis of Lorne has made an offer of marriage to the daughter of an innkeeper. The Princess Louise offended some of her set by talking to the Marquis, but a publican's child would be "a daughter of Heth" with a vengeance.

The *Herald*'s correspondent at Cairo, Egypt, alludes to George Butler, United States Consul General at Alexandria, as follows: I am very sorry to say that the American Consul General, Butler, is not winning golden opinions from any section of the community here.

Rev. Mrs. Burleigh, the widow of the poet, who has lately become a preacher, was, twenty years ago, the wife of Rev. Chauncey Burr, from whom she got divorced. Burr was an eloquent preacher in his early life, but he fell into the ways of the wicked, which he still follows, and long ago ceased to be a "reverend." His former wife is now the possessor of the title he discarded.

The marriage of the Princess Mary of Holland to the Prince of Wied has already been announced. The Princess is thirty years old and the Prince twenty-five. The bride is heiress to one of the largest fortunes in Europe, and like Miss Jo Montgomery formerly had been asked for in marriage by all the lackland Princes of both hemispheres. None, however, found favor in her eyes. One day in traveling she met the young Prince of Wied at a lunch in the palace of the Prince of Hesse, and from that moment her affections were fixed. The Princess is an excellent musician and a capital cook; she not only played the organ during a part of the marriage ceremony, but made her own wedding cake!

George Alfred Townsend, in an Atlantic City letter, undertakes to describe the personal appearance of Col. T. A. Scott, and he does it after the following fashion: "A man almost shaggy in loose chop whiskers and throat hair, with a long dry-skinned face, bleached and chalky, is sitting on the porch, with a straw hat pushed back from his tolerably good forehead. He looks not unlike the late Pitt Fessenden, but without the classical severity of Fessenden's face, rather, in expression, the affable, folksy, intense count nance of Wm. H. Seward. A tall, long, thin man, with nearly the look of an invalid; this is my first notion of Tom Scott. He talks promptly, answers questions without an instant's hesitation, nearly making one acquainted with the interlocutor, and he is as cool as an automaton." Townsend must have been listening to Col. Scott and looking at quite another man when he made that sketch, for, except as to his conversation, it could not well be further from the original.

POLITICAL.

CONTROLLER.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER—
R. J. McGOWAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

TREASURER.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
Capt. W. M. DALGLIESH,
SEVENTH WARD.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
C. L. MAGEE,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
A. J. COCHRAN
Will be a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

MAYOR.

FOR MAYOR—
J. B. SWEITZER,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—
BEN. W. MORGAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

FOR MAYOR—
A. H. GROSS,
Of the Twentieth ward.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

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BLACK
Llama Lace Points
BLACK LLAMA LACE
SACQUES AND JACKETS,
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LINEN,
FOR SUITINGS.
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EASTERN YARNS,
Germantown Zephyrs,
FLANNELS,
FLANNELS,
FLANNELS.
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New Dress Prints,
NEW SHIRTING PRINTS.
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At 8 1-3c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 18½c, 4-4 Feather Ticking.
At 12½c, ½ Heavy Linen Toweling.
At 90c, 8-4 Turkey Red Table Linen.
At 12½c, Light Delaines, best quality.
At 25c, Fine French Organdie Lawns.
At 25c, Striped and Plaured Grenadines.
At 12½c, Striped Hernanis, a great bargain.
DRESS GOODS.
A New Stock of All-Wool Poplin Plaids.
Black Alpacas and Black Poplins.
Plain and Corded Silk Poplins.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Cassimeres and Jeans for Men and Boys' wear.
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FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, August 8, 1871.

The local loan market continues abundantly supplied with means, and rates rule more favorably to borrowers. The banks are in a strong position. The volume of discount business is light, as it usually is at this season.

Stocks are in better demand, but some of our bank shares are too high to suit the views of purchasers.

—The following stocks were sold this evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	73
Exchange National Bank	75
Manufacturer Savings Bank	55,37½
Ewalt Street Bridge	43

—Governments show a sharp advance to-day. The Sis are up to 112. Large purchasers for foreign account have stiffened and advanced prices.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117	117
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868 (new)	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾
Gold	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York yesterday as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	117
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
United Pacific Railroad	87¾
Central Pacific Railroad	98¾
Currency Pacifics	113¾

—The New York *Times* says: The general trade of the past week has again been active for midsummer in the business of imported merchandise and produce exports. The amount of foreign goods upon which customs duties were paid during the week was nearly two millions of dollars, in preparation for the fall trade. The customs paid were $3,877,000, which, at the present tariff of 40 per cent., (average), ad valorem, would imply that $9,700,000 had been placed upon the market. The exports of domestic produce are on a liberal scale, and would have been larger for the week but for the advance in freights and scarcity of tonnage. There is no export movement in American gold coin, and the clearances of gold and silver of all descriptions amount to only $562,000, comparing with one of the heavy war shipments of last summer, $6,884,000 in amount for the first week in August.

—The chief features in Wall street, says the *World*, are the extraordinary abundance of money, the buoyancy and advancing tendency of the stock market, and the active investment demand for railway bonds that command public confidence and pay a higher rate of interest than Government securities. A large portion of the capital of Europe is destined to find its resting place in this country, which offers greater inducements than elsewhere. This month about one hundred thousand German soldiers will be disbanded, and many of them will come to settle permanently in this country, bringing with them additional labor, money, and connections which contribute to our national wealth. The high rates of European bills is a permanent indication of our money market. The ocean telegraph has placed the London and other European money markets within two hours' distance of New York, so that the surplus in one market can be used to supply the deficiency in the other. A short time ago a silver mine in Utah was bought for $1,000,000, gold, by London capitalists, and the bargain was made, the title passed, and money paid within the space of forty-eight hours. The buoyancy and strength of the stock market are the legitimate result of this pouring in of European capital. It operates like new issues of greenbacks, but is more permanent.

Railroad earnings are becoming more interesting, in view of the lower rates for freight recently adopted, some publicly, and some, if reports can be believed, privately. The Milwaukee and St. Paul figures are received for the last week of July; and are $141,200 for the week, $481,113 for the month, and $2,409,722 for seven months from January 1 to July 31. It is still a story of losses: the decrease in receipts, as compared with last year, being $77,150 for the week, $156,921 for the month, and $312,912 for seven months ending July 31.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Road is made part of a through East and West line by the recent change of gauge on the Ohio and Mississippi Road, shows receipts of $118,572 for July, against $111,127 in July, 1870; and $369,327 for seven months ending July 31, against $378,534 for same time in 1870. These figures show a gain this year of $7,445 for July, and $140,922 for the seven months of the fiscal year. The earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi for July will not be ready until about the 12th inst., as the officials wish to give the figures corrected, instead of estimated, for the last quarter of the month in future. We gather that there is still room, at the close, some recovery from the depression caused in the through business by the preparations for change of gauge, a depression which resulted both naturally and artificially, in some temporary increase in the business of the Wabash road.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 8, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	96½	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¼	96⅝
Do. Scrip	94	94	94	94	94	94
Erie	29	29⅛	29¼	29	29	29
Reading	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Harlem	127	127	127			
Mich. Cent.						
Lake Shore	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
Illinois Cent.						
Cleve. & Pitts.	118	118	118	118	118	118¼
C. & N. W.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Do. pref.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	61¾	61¾	61	61¾	61¾	61¾
Do. pref.	87	87	87	87	87	87
Pac. & Wabash						
Do. pref.						
Fort Wayne	97	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio & Miss.	45	44¾	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
Ohio & Miss.		124¾	124	124		
Canton		50	50	50		
W. U. Tel.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾		
Quicksilver		10¾	10¾	10¾		
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Adams Ex.		45	45	44½		
Wells F. Ex.		55	55	55		
American Ex.		55	55	55		
U. S. Ex.						
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61
Philadelphia and Erie	29¾
Lehigh Navigation	58½
Catawissa preferred	47½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	42½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57
Camden and Amboy Railroad	125
Schuylkill Navigation	17½
Reading	57½

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: The "bear" faction, among whom are a number of New Yorkers that were caught heavily "short" at the opening of this warfare, will put forth every effort in their power to force down prices, while the "longs," less anxious perhaps to change the current of the market directly in their favor just now, will be content with holding the price where it is until later in the season, when, with the return of their moneyed and speculatively-inclined allies from the sea shore and the mountains, they will engineer an upward movement as formidable in proportions as that engineered by the same bankers last spring. The avowed object of this Reading combination is to put the market price of the stock to 60 before the close of the year. Nearly all of these interested in the movement are Philadelphians, and New York operators will do their best to prevent the consummation of the design. An immense amount of money will be brought to bear on both sides, and the coming combat will be between financial giants, directed on both sides by cool and clear headed business men not to be frightened from their propriety by the feverish turmoil and mad-cap antics of the stock rooms.

—JAMES W. KEENEY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

August 7.—Pig iron is in moderate request, and dealers report prices not very firm.

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry charcoal	
@ 30	$36 00@37 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	34 00@35 00
Hanging Rock, mill	33 00@34 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	33 00@34 00
Western stone-coal, mill	32 00@33 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	32 00@33 00
Tennessee, No. 1 foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee, No. 2 foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	33 00@34 00
Alabama, charcoal, No. 1 foundry	37 00@38 00
Cold-blast, charcoal, car wheel, Hecla	60 00
Cold-blast, Red river	55 00@58 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	45 00@50 00

—*Courier-Journal.*

COAL MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

August 7.—Coal has advanced 2c, and dealers quote Pittsburgh at 24c retail. Pomeroy coal is sold at 22c delivered.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower. No 2 white Michigan $1 21; amber Michigan $1 21; No 1 amber Illinois $1 22. No 2 red $1 19@1 20; No 2 amber reported out at $1 16. Corn quiet, high mixed 37c; low 35c; yellow for whitebelt; no grade 40. Oats—No 1 white 36c. No 2 do 34c; reported No 1 Fairbanks higher; to Buffalo 38c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 8.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; extra at $1 22; No 1 white $1 21; amber $1 22. Corn quiet and unchanged at 42c for No. 1. Oats active and advanced at 34c for No 1.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 8, 1871.

REMARKS.—The rains of Monday afternoon and night have had the effect of moderating the heated atmosphere, and to-day those who must go upon the streets breathe more freely, and apprehensions of "sun stroke" have passed away. We have little change to note in the markets, prices as a general thing continuing quiet and uniform. All leading articles are held in ample supply, and holders show no disposition to lower their figures to effect sales. The flour market may be reported dull with more sellers than purchasers, and the consequence is that prices are uncertain. In regard to wheat we find it difficult to give quotations, as the market is in an unsettled condition, and will be so for some days to come. Below we give the rulings of the market as reported by reliable business men and dealers.

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands—In the purchase of small lots, prices are a fraction higher:

ASHES—Inquiry light, and sales as follows: Soda ash, common 4c; refined 4½@4¾c; pearls in fair demand at 8¾@9c; pots 7¼c.

APPLES—The receipts since our last have increased from 274 bbls to 836 bbls, and the consequence is that prices are weaker though not quotably lower. Good to prime $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—The demand is light, with sales white at $1 50@2 00.

BUTTER—Under light receipts prices are firmer and a shade higher; prime lots command 17@18c ₱ lb; sales are reported at higher figures; common 13 @15c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We make some alterations in our figures, and quote as follows: sugar cured hams 15½@16¾c, according to brand and quality; sugar cured shoulders 11½@12½c; plain shoulders 7¾c; canvassed shoulders 10@10½; dried beef 18@19c; mess pork $15 50; lard in tierces 10¾c; refined lard 11¾@12½c.

BROOM CORN—There is but little inquiry and prices are unchanged at 5@7c, as to quality.

BIRDSEYE—There is a better inquiry at 33@35c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—The demand is fair at the following figures: ¼-lb cans ₱ doz, $1 75; $2 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $20 ₱ per doz.

BROOMS—Store: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $3 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

CANDLES—There is a brisk demand, and regular sales are made as follows: Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; mould 16 ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The receipts since our last were 134 boxes. Prices are a shade lower, and the market closed at the following figures: Ohio factory 9¾@10c; Factory 8@9c; Dairy 7½@8c ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Newcastle Hydraulic $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl; Season's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $5 50@5 75 ₱ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a regular fair demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

CARBON OIL—We are reported sales standard, in a jobbing way, at 30½c; Small lots command the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—The demand is limited and prices dull; sales in a small way at 85@86c ₱ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The season for this class of fruit will begin over. We continue to quote as follows: Dried peaches scarce and in demand; quarters 9@10c; halves 11@12c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Supply large and market dull; fresh 19@15c, old not saleable.

FEATHERS—We have no change to note in prices. Receipts since as our last, 341 barrels. The following are the ruling prices: Mixed, 40@42c; Western grades, 45@46c; Extra, 50@52c; Live Geese, 65@68c; prime yellow, 69@70c. Rye—Dealers have not yet decided what will be the ruling figures. Chicago No. 2 can be purchased at 70@71c; good quality Pennsylvania and Ohio may be quoted at 75@78c. Barley—Nothing doing; dealers will have to come to a better understanding before we expect to see any sales to report; it would be difficult to state on which side the advantage lies.

GROCERIES—The anticipated rise in sugars has not yet occurred, and may not. A fair trade is reported at the following figures:

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c. A coffee, 12c; B coffee, 11½c; C coffee, 10¾; C yellow 12c.

Syrups—New Orleans choice at 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10¾c; good 10c.

Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime, 19c; prime 18c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@16c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 30; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good 95c; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 50; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 29c; Cassia 50c; the clearances of gold and silver of all descriptions amount to only $562,000, comparing with one of the heavy war shipments of last summer, $6,884,000 in amount for the first week in August.

—The chief features in Wall street, says the *World*, are the extraordinary abundance of money, the buoyancy and advancing tendency of the stock market, and the active investment demand for railway bonds that command public confidence and pay a higher rate of interest than Government securities. A large portion of the capital of Europe is destined to find its resting place in this country, which offers greater inducements than elsewhere. This month about one hundred thousand German soldiers will be disbanded, and many of them will come to settle permanently in this country, bringing with them additional labor, money, and connections which contribute to our national wealth. The high rates of European bills is a permanent indication of our money market. The ocean telegraph has placed the London and other European money markets within two hours' distance of New York, so that the surplus in one market can be used to supply the deficiency in the other. A short time ago a silver mine in Utah was bought for $1,000,000, gold, by London capitalists, and the bargain was made, the title passed, and money paid within the space of forty-eight hours. The buoyancy and strength of the stock market are the legitimate result of this pouring in of European capital. It operates like new issues of greenbacks, but is more permanent.

Railroad earnings are becoming more interesting, in view of the lower rates for freight recently adopted, some publicly, and some, if reports can be believed, privately. The Milwaukee and St. Paul figures are received for the last week of July; and are $141,200 for the week, $481,113 for the month, and $2,409,722 for seven months from January 1 to July 31. It is still a story of losses: the decrease in receipts, as compared with last year, being $77,150 for the week, $156,921 for the month, and $312,912 for seven months ending July 31.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Road is made part of a through East and West line by the recent change of gauge on the Ohio and Mississippi Road, shows receipts of $118,572 for July, against $111,127 in July, 1870; and $369,327 for seven months ending July 31, against $378,534 for same time in 1870. These figures show a gain this year of $7,445 for July, and $140,922 for the seven months of the fiscal year. The earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi for July will not be ready until about the 12th inst., as the officials wish to give the figures corrected, instead of estimated, for the last quarter of the month in future. We gather that there is still room, at the close, some recovery from the depression caused in the through business by the preparations for change of gauge, a depression which resulted both naturally and artificially, in some temporary increase in the business of the Wabash road.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 8, 1871.

The arrivals for the week to this time have been light, and consist principally of medium and common stock. The number of buyers here are large. The market opens up firm, quite a number of cattle changing hands. Prices have not advanced any, but the feeling is better, and sales are made without much difficulty. If the run continues light, prices will advance a little. The following are the rates ruling to-day: Extra, 1,350 to 1,500 lb. steers, $5 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 00 to $5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4 75 to $4 90; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 75 to $4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 50 to $4 00; Texas steers, $3 25 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals continue fair and rather in excess of the demand. The market is slow and prices a shade lower than last week. The following are the ruling rates for the different grades: Extra, Philadelphia, $4 75; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $4 60 @4 65; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, $4 40@ 4 50.

Sheep.

The arrivals of common sheep are rather heavy, while the run of good is light. The market opens up dull and buyers are asking for concessions. Prices on prime sheep are as yet fully as good as last week, and if the arrivals for the balance of the week continue as light as at present they will be maintained. Common are selling very slow, and are 1c lower than last week. The following are the ruling prices for the different grades as to ought and sold in this market: Extra, 95 to 100 lbs, $4 75@5 00; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 50; foot rot and sealawags, by the head, $1 00; lambs 5 to 6c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾@113¾.

NEW YORK, August 8—P. M.

MONEY.

Money in great excess at 2@2½ ₱ cent., and large amounts were carried over which could not be loaned.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold dull all day at 113¼@113⅜. Loans were made at 1per cent. for carrying and from 1 to 4per cent. for borrowing. Clearings $20,500,000. Exports to-day $377,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Strong and advancing, with moderate transactions.

1881 registered	117	5-20s, 1867	113½
Do. coupon	117	5-20s, 1868	113½
6-20s, 1862, registered	114¾	5-20s, 1865	113¾
6-20s, 1864, coupons	114	10-40s	113¾
6-20s, 1865	114¾	Currency 6s	114½
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾		

STATE SECURITIES.

In Southern bonds, Tennessees, Missouris and new South Carolinas were active and the remainder dull.

Missouris	95½	Virginias, new	72
Tennessees, old	75½	North Carolinas, old	40
Tennessees, new	75½	North Carolinas, new	28
Virginias, old	72		

STOCKS.

The stock market has been strong and excited, with a largely increased business, and speculation seems to have commenced without the assistance of the mills as they have been all absent, but this week will probably bring them back; when a very active and excited market is looked for, as the short interest is still very large and the prospects of the country so flattering that the "Bulls" will not sell except at a materially higher figure. The "Bulls" claim that this is but the beginning of the upward move, and that soon will be seen the most active Stock market that there has been for a long time. The most active stocks have been Western Union, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Reading, New York Central and Lake Shore, and these seem to be the favorites of the managers of the company, have reduced the capital from $41,000,000 to $32,000,000 by the cancellation with surplus earnings. Union Pacific advanced on favorable statements about the Land Grant, the results and prospective earnings of the company. The market closed strong.

W. U. Telegraph	60	Rock Island	103½
Quicksilver	10¾	N. J. Central	119½
Mariposa	3½	St. Paul	61¾
Preferred	8½	Preferred	87
Adams Express	46½	Wabash	43¾
Wells Fargo Ex	55	Preferred	97
Amer'n. Express	55	Fort Wayne	96¾
U. S. Ex	55	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	44¾	Preferred	57½
New York Central	96¾	Central of Alton	91½
New York Cent. Scrip	84¾	Preferred	125
Harlem	126½	Illinois and Mississippi	45
Preferred	58	Clieve., Col. and Cin	87
Reading	115¾	Burlington and Quincy	138
Preferred	130	Lake Shore	109½
Reading	114½	Hitchie Central	93
Michigan Central	120	Union Pacific stock	38½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	118½	Central Pacific Bonds	90½
Northwestern	70½	Union Pacifics	87¾
Northwestern Pref'd	90½		

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., August 8, 1871.

The Exchange passed down to-day at 11A. M. The Annie Laurie is due down, and the Kate Robinson due up to-night. River falling; weather cloudy and warm. H.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 8 1871.

River three feet five inches and rising. The Argosy arrived from Cincinnati at 8 A. M. The scarcity of water and freight compels her to lay up. Weather very warm, with heavy showers. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

THE marks last evening indicated two feet ten inches by the pier marks and rising during the afternoon. We had several heavy showers.

THE Frank Pargond has resumed her trips to Natchez from New Orleans.

R. H. BOWMAN and J. M. Auter have chartered the Hartford at Vicksburg to run her in the Skipwith trade.

THE cabin of the new Louisville and Henderson packet Gray Eagle will be ornamented with an organ instead of a piano.

THE steamer Marcella is water bound twelve miles below Madison, Ark. She cannot go up or down, being surrounded by formidable sand bars.

THE Belle Lee is having her cylinders and shafts raised. It is thought this change will make her faster and lighter on fuel.

A KEOKUK paper says that the Mississippi is so low at St. Paul that the Mayor has stationed men on either side to keep the cattle from drinking out of it lest they exhaust what little water there is left.

AN effort is being made to raise some fifty thousand dollars by private subscription for the purpose of securing better and more permanent navigation to upper Red river, the object being to open up a new poss around the raft.

THE Parkersburg packet Naomi will take her departure from that Parkersburg at 4 P. M. to-day. Shippers can govern themselves accordingly. For further information just call on Mr. Charles Fairman, 67 Second street, or Mr. McCluskey line of packets.

THE dam building at the head of Sand Island to throw the water down the Kentucky side is progressing rapidly. The water comes down the Kentucky chute of the island, and is cutting away the willows rapidly.

THE steamboat Messenger is offered for sale in our advertising columns. She is a good boat and is in first rate order for the fall trade. She can be purchased at a bargain if application is made for price and terms. Address Capt. Wm. Dean.

NOTICE.—During the suspension of navigation at Lock No. 4, Monongahela River, Messrs. Hannaberdalson, will leave Port Perry daily on the arrival of the 3:15 P. M. train from this city. For further information apply to Capt. S. H. Patterson, at the Connellsville depot.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER FROM PITTSBURGH TO CAIRO.—At the request of our readers we have published a third edition of this important table, with various improvements. It can be obtained at the COMMERCIAL office at seven cents per copy, or three copies for twenty-five cents.

At the request of passengers on the slack water, the leaves will hereafter run with Dolan and Thomas' instead of McKeesport. In order to meet their views the change has been made. Captain Dolan has also been busily engaged in perfecting arrangements for the comfort of passengers and the advantage of shippers.

CINCINNATI—Monday's *Gazette* says: The Armada was sold at auction, Saturday, to Capt. Holcroft, of the Charleston, for $3,000.

The Sam Farrow arrived Saturday with a tow of twelve barges, five loaded with coal, three with block stone, three with lime, and one with sand for Pomeroy. She left yesterday with a tow of empty barges for different points up the river.

Capt. Bryan, of the Eckert, has secured the services of Capt. John Guyer, who stands at the head of his profession as a submarine diver. He was in the employ of the St. Charles Bridge Company for three years locating the caissons. Capt. Dugan could not have made a better selection.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—For the present—during the time the water remains drawn from Pool No. 1—freight and passengers for Brownsville, Geneva and way points on the slack water, will be conveyed by the Connellsville Railroad to Port Perry, and thence by tender to the packet. Leaves daily at 3:15 P. M., sharp. As railroad trains leave on time, passengers would do well to be at the depot at any 4:30 P. M. For further particulars inquire of Captain A. S. Carlile, agent.

HOOK ON LOW PRESSURE.—The record of steamboat explosions for the year ending June 30, Report of Supervising Inspectors in the Treasury Department shows that there were more steam boat explosions of the Mississippi and all the steamboat explosions which have occurred in either of the two past years. In nine months there have been reported on steamboats of all characters, including river, lake and ocean craft, and in 1870 the number was 54, of which 24 were steamers and 31 crafts.

EVANSVILLE.—The *Journal* says: As the Palestine was about to cross French Island bar, she found the Mary Miles moving out on one side of the channel and her large on the other, with a fine across the channel connecting the two and constructing a line of rafts. Capt. Triplett, as we are informed, asked that the line be slackened up, that he might pass through. The request being refused he came ahead and had the line cut. This act may probably lead to litigation, and the question will be decided as to what boat has a right to a certain portion of the United States, and even a common passenger and freight steamer by attempting to cross across the channel, and was the question whether or not the steamer thus constructing the channel and detaining the United States mail is not liable for damages.

The Louisville *Commercial* says: A Louisville gentleman has put in operation an invention that, if proven practicable, will, in the course of a few months, cause a great revolution in the motive power of river steamers. The invention is nothing less than the use of the electric current as a motive high-pressure machinery. A test is being made at the Louisville Rolling Mill. That boat has for days on Saturday evening last a high-pressure steamer, and in a few hours departed on low-pressure.

It is thought that the success of the present invention will come up to the standard expected; and, if it does, the saving in the item of fuel alone to many of several of the famed water courses are waiting at Louisville to determine whether they will adopt it. Should it be successful, it will be one of their fastest time yet.

"The wonderful, an age of wonders"—becoming so much so that wonderful things cease to be wonderful.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

W C Dean, 1 car stone. Mellon Bro, 1 do shingles. G C Small, 120 pkgs oats, 1 car bulk do. Chess, Scaife & Co, 22 bbls whisky. Graham & Mc, 1 do do. Hyndman & Bro, 1 do do. Park & Co, 1 car, thence Samuel Jones, 1 box mdse. Wm Thaw, 1 car pig iron. Wm Phillips, 1 do do. Jas Rhodes, 1 do do. Hyndman & Bro, 1 do do. B L Fahnestock & Co, 1 do do. Jas Rhodes & Co, 1 do do. Jas Rhodes, 1 do do. B F Sellers & Co, 2 bbls alcohol. L L Lee, 1 box 5 warp. Lee & Orr, 1 car oil stone. Wm Graham, 1 do do. Jas Rhodes & Co, 1 do do. Jas Rhodes

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Speech of the Khedive.

CAIRO, August 8.—The Khedive closed the session of the Chamber to-day with a brief speech, complimenting and congratulating the members.

The Ballot Bill Passed.

LONDON, August 8.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone implored the House to pass the ballot bill forthwith. A violent personal and partisan debate followed, after which Mr. Forster summed up for the bill as one demanded by the people. The bill passed.

The Indemnification Bill Passed—Compulsory and Free Education—Trial of the Communists.

VERSAILLES, August 8.—The Assembly to-day passed the Indemnification bill. It compensates inhabitants in the departments for loss and damage suffered during the war, either from the enemy or French troops, after due investigation of the claim and settlement of the amount. It also authorizes the Minister of Finance to distribute immediately the sum of one hunered million francs among the most needy claimants.

A bill providing for a system of compulsory and gratuitous education throughout the country was introduced. The committee having the subject under consideration has agreed to report in favor of the Income tax.

The court martial for the trial of Communists commenced the examination of witnesses. M. Ferre, one of the accused, attempted to make a speech in defense of the Commune, but was not permitted to proceed. He denied that he had ordered the burning of the palace of the Ministry of Finance. Several witnesses swore that Ferre personally forbade the release of prisoners in the Prefecture when it was burning. Both Ferre and Assi were insolent in speech and manner. The court room was crowded with spectators.

Naval Court-Martial.

LONDON, August 8.—The naval court-martial for the trial of the officers of the iron-clad steamer Agincourt, which got ashore at Gibralter, has concluded its labors. The Court pronounced the defendants guilty of the charges of negligence, etc., but under extenuating circumstances.

Evacuation of the Forts Near Paris.

PARIS, August 8.—The Germans have commenced the evacuation of the forts north and east of Paris.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 8.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and steady. The shipments of cotton from Bombay since the last report up to the 7th, were 33,000 bales, instead of 26,000, as previously reported. Spirits petroleum 11d. Turpentine 40s.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 8.

SUCCESSFUL ENFORCEMENT OF THE KU-KLUX ACT.

Official information has been received that the Ku-Klux act of Congress is being enforced in the South with more success than was anticipated, under instructions from the Executive authority.

PLEASANTON'S LETTER TO GRANT.

The President this morning received the following letter from Gen. Pleasanton:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, August 8, 1871.

TO THE PRESIDENT: In answer to your request, transmitted through Gen. Porter last evening, that I should tender my resignation of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I can only reply that under ordinary circumstances nothing would give me greater pleasure than to accede to any request you might make of this kind; but the cause for making this request was stated to be a difference existing between Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell and myself as regards the government and management of the internal Revenue. Boutwell claims powers, which under the laws of Congress, are vested solely in the Commissioner. The question is, therefore, purely a legal one, and the precedents of our government have been to leave such questions, when appealed to the President, referred to the law officer of the government for his opinion, and upon which the President would base decision. This course was pursued by Presidents Jackson, Tyler, Pierce, Van Buren, Fillmore and others, and has been the uniform practice of the government. Knowing these facts and believing this to be the proper way to settle any differences of view as regards the law which might exist between the Secretary and Commissioner, I addressed you a communication some time since, making an appeal for your decision of the powers of the Commissioner under the act of July 20, 1868. This appeal, as I understand it, is not to be entertained, but the subject is to be treated rather as a personal difference between the Secretary and myself. In this connection it is proper to add that the personal conduct of the Secretary has been such as to preclude the tender of my resignation until some opportunity is granted of vindicating my administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau from injustice to the public interests placed under my charge, and the importance to taxpayers of a proper solution of these difficulties. I most respectfully decline to tender you my resignation, and trusting it will not be deemed unsparing, I will again suggest that your present determination may be reconsidered and the investigation of the matter of difference between the Secretary and myself be referred to the Attorney General for his legal opinion. With respect,

[Signed] A. PLEASANTON, Commissioner.

This letter was accompanied by a private note from Pleasanton, expressive of his regard for and devotion, friendship and support of the President in future. Within two hours of the receipt of Pleasanton's note, the President sent to him a notification of his suspension. The immediate causes assigned in official quarters for his suspension are that the internal revenue was not collected with efficiency, that Pleasanton revised the ruling of his predecessors in several important particulars, and made decisions the effect of which was unnecessarily to lessen the public receipts; acting independently of and not consulting his superior officers as to these and other matters of administration, and the change was necessary in order to harmony in the working of the Treasury Department.

NEW POSTAL CONVENTION.

A letter was received to-day at the Postoffice Department from Dr. MacDonald, at Berlin, stating that he has negotiated a convention with the government of Germany for the interchange of postal money orders between that empire and the United States. The treaty will not take effect until October 1, 1872, owing to the two years' notice which countries are required to give one year's notice to the North German Lloyds Steamship Company.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Gen. Allen Rutherford, Third Auditor, returned to-day from North Carolina. He estimates the Republican majority in that State at from 10,000 to 12,000.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 7:30 P. M.)

The barometer has fallen slightly at the Rocky Mountain stations, with increased temperature since Monday afternoon. The pressure, after rising considerably in the Southern and Gulf States, is now stationary or falling, but remains highest in that region. The falling barometer, which, on Monday, extended over the lakes, has been followed by a rise in the extreme northwest. The area of very low barometer, which on Monday moved very rapidly eastward, is now central in Northern New York. Southwesterly winds prevail in the Atlantic States and westward to the St. Lawrence and the Ohio rivers. Northwesterly winds are reported from Lakes Michigan and Superior. The temperature has generally fallen east of the Mississippi, with increased humidity in the Atlantic States. The area of threatening weather and local storms has moved very rapidly eastward, and now extends along the coast from Maine to North Carolina, light rain and cloudy weather is reported from Tennessee southward. A small storm of special severity appears to have passed from Virginia eastward to Cape May.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise, with partially cloudy and pleasant weather, on Wednesday, north and west of the Ohio; cloudy and threatening weather are probable for the Gulf States; fresh southwesterly winds with pleasant weather for the Middle and Eastern States.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, August 8.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows: Sales—

500 bbls upper road, spot, A. T. Co.....$4 25
1,000 bbls upper road, spot, A. T. Co..... 4 27½
1,000 bbls upper road, Titusville pipe..... 4 25
500 bbls upper road, Church run..... 4 40
500 bbls upper road, Church Run..... 4 40
500 bbls Petroleum Center, 46 gravity..... 4 65
500 bbls Petroleum Center, 45 gravity..... 4 70
175 bbls Rynd farm, 42 gravity..... 4 65
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless..... 4 60
250 bbls Rouseville, regardless..... 4 60
335 bbls Rouseville, regardless..... 4 65
400 bbls Rouseville, regardless..... 4 65
125 bbls Rouseville, regardless..... 4 65
1,000 bbls Rouseville, 47 gravity..... 4 70
500 bbls Rouseville, 46½ gravity..... 4 70
1,000 bbls lower road, regular regardless..... 4 65
2,000 bbls lower road, regular regardless..... 4 72½

The transaction in values still continues. The volume of business is quite moderate. We note a slight tendency upward on lower road, where better prices were realized than for some days past. The upper road we see no change and a very dull market. the bids being $4 87½@$4 85, and $4 46 for A. T. Co., Titusville pipe and Church Run respectively at the close. It will require $5.60 to buy oil in any large amount at Oil City, and the best offer to-day was $4 87½.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—River five feet and stationary. Weather nearly clear and hot.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 8.—Ten inches in the chute, four feet large on Portland bar, twenty-six inches at French Island, four feet on the shallow bars between Louisville and Cincinnati. Arrived—Ethel, Cairo. Departed—Ella Hughes, Cairo; Shannon, New Orleans. The wharfmaster commenced dredging and repairing the city wharf to-day. Council has appropriated $5,000 for that purpose. The work will be completed in about ten days. The towboat Walker Morris and two dredge boats have been chartered for the work.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 8.—Weather cloudy; the rain at 7 P. M.; mercury 88. The river has fallen three inches. Port list: Up—Fayette, 8 A. M.; Florence Lee, 3 P. M. Down—Arkansas Belle, 3 P. M.; Rapidan No. 2, 5:30 P. M. Business active.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 8.—Port list: Clarksville, Memphis to Louisville, 1 A. M.; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 6 P. M.; Mary Miller, Louisville to New Orleans, 7 P. M. The Kyle is unloading here, and the Indiana is loading for New Orleans. The Capitol, Andy Johnston and Glasgow cleared for New Orleans last evening. River stationary; weather clear; thermometer 86.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.—Arrived—Northwestern, Harry Johnson and St. John, Keokuk; Henry Ames, Julia, Vicksburg; Grand Tower, Memphis. Departed—Missouri river; Emilie Large, New Orleans; Grey Eagle, Keokuk. River falling here, but the upper Missouri is rising from Quincy to Kansas. Another heavy rain last evening and this morning.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 8.—Mercury 94. River falling, with scant six feet to Cairo and eight to Helena. Departed—Quincy, St. Louis; Edinburgh, Cincinnati; City of Vicksburg, for Vicksburg; Sallie, Mary E. Poe, Marble City, St. Louis. Arrived—Batesville, White river.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, August 8.—Weather very oppressive; mercury 100; after that a fine shower fell, preceded by strong wind; now pleasant. River very low and continues to fall. Departed—Fort Gibson, Sioux City below, Fort Smith and Napoleon.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, August 8.—Down—Onachita Belle, 11 last night; Glencoe, 2 A. M.; W. S. Pike, 2 A. M. River falling. Warm and clear.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8.—No arrivals. Departures—Kellogg and barges, Mollie Moore, Pauline Carroll, St. Louis.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, August 8.—Cattle—for opening day the market was moderately active but the stock offered being of a poorer class; prices dropped 15 to 25c. supply 75 cars against 250 last week; sales 220 Illinois steers 1,125 to 1,300 pounds at $5 25@5 90; 30 Kentucky 1,425 pounds at $5 75; 87 Indiana 914 to 1,220 pounds at $5 10@5 35; Texas 1,370 pounds at $4 75; 20 Michigan 960 to 1,150 pounds at $4 25@5 00; 16 Ohio 1,160 pounds at $5 20; 58 Iowa 1,300 pounds at $5 75. Sheep supply liberal and market dull at 50c decline; sales 237 State 78 pounds at $4 75; 60 Indiana 76 pounds at $4 60; 95 Michigan 82 pounds at $4 50. Hogs—fair trade at last week's rate; 1,200 head at $4 60@4 65.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 8, 1871.

MR. ODYKE'S REPLY TO MAYOR HALL.

Mr. Odykle, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, to-day replied to Mayor Hall's letter asking that a committee be appointed to examine the city accounts. Mr. Opdyke informs the Mayor that the presiding officer has no power to convene a special meeting unless requested to do so by at least ten members. He adds that as far as he has been able to ascertain, no ten members of the Chamber could be found who would sign their names to such a request. An exact statement of the city finances can in his opinion be prepared more easily in the Controller's office by clerks employed there than by any committee appointed by the Chamber. Owing to the absence of a great majority of the members, Mr. Opdyke does not believe that a sufficiently large number could be convened to form a committee whose decision could be accepted as the sentiment of the Chamber. The above reasons, he thinks, justify him in declining to make any personal effort towards appointing a special committee as demanded by the Mayor, and he, therefore, declines to interfere.

THE WARD CREW.

The Ward crew will enter for the great race at Saratoga in September. They would have put in an appearance at the Halifax regatta, but were disappointed in a boat which was to have been sent them from Liverpool, and for which they waited so long that they had not time enough left in which to train properly.

ARRIVED,

The steamer Thuringa, from Hamburg.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Fannie Elsie, aged fourteen, was shot dead at her own door by an accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a boy named Michael Wunn.

POLITICAL.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.—The election here to-day for County Judges and Auditor passed off quietly. Charles Speck, Democrat, for presiding justice, has about fifteen hundred majority in the city. The county will probably run it up to eighteen hundred. Wm. H. Heath, Republican, for Auditor, has between seven and eight hundred majority in the city. For District-Judges from the city, John H. Riese and Philip Stremmel, Republicans, are elected, and John D. Finney and John Bussey, Democrats. There are not enough returns from the county districts to determine the result, but it is probable that Joseph L. Hyatt, Democrat, and Robert Allen, Republican, are elected.

BOSTON, August 8.—The Young Men's Democratic Club met last night and adopted an address to be issued to the Young Democracy of the State. It calls upon them to organize into clubs and look out for their rights, especially in the nomination of delegates to the State Convention. The address approves of the new departure. No formal discussion on the merits of the Gubernatorial candidates took place.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8.—There will be double delegations from all the parishes in the State except eight or ten, which are represented by delegates friendly to Warmouth. In two or three wards of the city where Warmouth delegates are elected, there are no contests, and in all other wards there are double delegations. Warmouth's friends claim a majority in the whole delegation, and say they will go into the Convention without tickets from the State Committee, and leave the question to be decided by a properly constituted Committee on credentials. The Convention meets at 12 M. to-morrow, in the United States Court Room in the Custom House building.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

About fifty editors from Maryland arrived at Columbus, O., yesterday, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They were entertained by the City Council and left in the afternoon for Sandusky and Put-in-Bay.

The sixth annual meeting of the Buffalo Park Association opened brilliantly yesterday. There was a very large crowd present, and the races were of a very exciting character.

The State Camp of the Patriotic Sons of America met at Harrisburg yesterday. Gov. Geary attended the Convention and made an address of welcome. The parade to-day promises to be large.

The Government schooner Canadienne, with an American fishing schooner as a prize, arrived at Quebec yesterday.

CRIME.

Two Negroes Taken from Jail and Hanged.

LOUISVILLE, August 8.—At about two o'clock this morning a body of about two hundred armed and masked men went to the jail in Frankfort and demanded the keys. The State Guard, who had been on duty there, had gone, all the latter supposed to be over, and the jailer was compelled to surrender. The men entered the jail, took out a negro who committed a rape on Miss Lizzie Offutt a few days ago, and also a negro named Washington, said to be the one who fired the first shot in the riot there yesterday, in which a white man was killed. They took these negroes about half a mile from the jail and hung them. Great excitement prevails in the community as the result of the late turbulent scenes yesterday morning and the lynching outrage this morning, but no further violence is anticipated.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD SUIT.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.—Notice has been served on the County Collector to appear before Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, at Davenport, Iowa, August fifteenth, in relation to the injunction prayed for by the attorney of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company to restrain the sale of property levied on by the collector for non-payment of taxes, advertised for the 17th inst.

STATE NEWS.

A little girl, nine years old, named Emma Crommes, the daughter of a respectable farmer living near Harrisburg, went to a blackberry patch near the insane asylum on Sunday, to gather berries for the family. While thus engaged she was approached by Henry Morton, said to be an attendant in one of the wards of the Asylum, who overpowered her and treated her person. Officers went to arrest him, but Dr. Sylvester Smith said he was insane—twelfth month clinches. Morton is a large man, weighing nearly two hundred pounds, and is near thirty years of age.

Charlton T. Lewis, Esq., a son of Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, of West Chester, has become managing editor of the New York *Evening Post*. Mr. Lewis is one of the most accomplished and brilliant young men in the country.

The scarlet fever is said to be prevalent in Mechanicsburg.

The people of Erie county are sending protests to the school board against the employment of teachers who use mail or spiritualist views.

James Porter, eighteen years of age, son of Samuel Porter, of Corry, was drowned in a mill pond near Westfield, on Thursday of last week, while boating.

Mr. John Gorman, of Deerfield township, Erie county, was killed last Tuesday by a portion of a patent hay-fork falling on his head.

Erieans had much fun at a tub race on Saturday.

Mrs. Phœbe Martin died in Erie on Saturday, aged ninety-six years.

The State Camp of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America met in Harrisburg yesterday, and will continue in session to-day and to-morrow. A correspondent writes under date of the 7th: It has been rumored that the foreign element employed in the workshops here intend making a public demonstration of some kind during the sitting of the convention. Should these rumors assume shape and life, an exciting time may be expected. The order is a secret one, but I am enabled to state that there is likely to be considerable excitement in the convention over sundry resolutions having birth with the New York riots, and the introduction of the word "white" into the constitution of the order. On Wednesday a parade will be made by the order, which will be largely attended by the different camps throughout the State. Governor Geary, who is a member of the order, gives the delegates a reception on Wednesday or Thursday evening. It is also reported that General Cameron intended giving a reception in honor of the delegates, but it is now thought that the recent death in his family will prevent it.

MR. S. H. Stowell is laying artificial stone sidewalks in Titusville. The stone is made under the Shillinger patent, and is composed of sand and Portland cement.

Curious Story About Charles Francis Adams.

Speaking of the political status of Charles Francis Adams, a correspondent is reminded of an "interesting fact." Mr. Adams was at home on the day of the Presidential election in 1868. Before going to the polls he fixed a ticket which he intended to vote, but before he reached the place where he finally deposited his ballot, by some hook or crook never explained, he became possessor of one of the village grocer's printed advertisements. He folded it up neatly, as was his habit with such documents, to take home and examine, and proceeded on his way to "execute a freeman's will," which, after arriving at the ballot-box, he fully supposed that he had accomplished. No person saw what he voted, but soon after leaving the voting room, to his chagrin he discovered that he had cast the grocer's advertisement into the box and held the evidence of American citizenship—his ballot—in his hand. He decided quickly to return to the polling place and state the facts to the officers in charge of the ballot box, and did so. They examined the box and found the grocer's advertisement folded exactly as Mr. Adams explained it. They decided that it should be removed from the box and handed to Mr. Adams, and that he should be permitted to cast his vote. Mr. Adams, with the gravest dignity so characteristic of him, thanked the officials who had decided in his favor, and in order this time to avoid another mistake, he voted an open ticket, which developed a startling fact to the officials around the ballot box, and soon became the subject of deepest concern to the Republicans. Mr. Adams voted the entire Democratic ticket (for Congressional, State, county and town officers), at that election, with the single exception of the Grant electoral ticket. The story is artistically ingenious to be denied within the next five days.

A CORRESPONDENT has been interviewing Colonel James M. Morgan, of South Carolina, who has been in the military service of the Khedive of Egypt for the last year. The Colonel does not think much of the Khedive's army since he left it, and thinks that a small force of well drilled European troops could scatter it with ease. Of his attempts to introduce Western civilization he tells the following story:

When the Viceroy returned from France he called his prime ministers together and said, "I have come to have a great country we must have a legislating body," and he then made known his plans. Delegates were elected from various districts and informed they must be divided in opinion, that every measure should be debated, and the minister who called them together said, "Now, all who favor the Government will stay on the right, those who oppose it will cross to the left, and those undecided will remain in the center." No sooner was the division called than all the delegates made a rush for the right. There was no opposition or no medium party. "This won't do," said the minister; "there must be an opposition," and he called to him an old sheik named Ibrahim, and said, "You must lead the opposition." "What is it?" said Ibrahim. "Well, when the government introduces a law you must protest and argue against it." "Hum," said the sheik; "then if the Khedive says he wants so-and-so, I am to say, 'No, you shan't have it,'" "Yes," said the minister. A jovial smile lighted up the tanned leather face of old Ibrahim; he shook his head and said, "None for Ibrik Ibrahim," too much hasitmash." After a time, by liberal bribery, an opposition was established. One day when the minister, Hassara Bey, was absent, one of the opposition violently opposed a measure of the Khedive's. A Government member from Dama jumped up and moved that the opposition member be bastinadoed for treasonable conduct. The motion was carried, the recusant Egyptian was knocked down and bastinadoed on the floor of the House. That was the last session of the Egyptian Corps Legislatif.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Advertiser* writes from Neenah, Wisconsin: The other day, much to my delight, I had the pleasure of visiting the farm of Eli Stilson, who resides only four miles from Oshkosh. Twenty-four years ago this man came here and started a little farm in a wilderness. He, being an exception to the rule, had $2,000 when he began. His little farm now has 1,160 acres .. as fine land as one ever saw, and the land alone cannot be worth less than $100,000. He has a neat little white house, no larger or more showy than you would ordinarily see upon a forty acre farm in New England, but his barn—shall I write it?—is 660 feet in length, an additional section having been put on within the past year. His flock of sheep numbers 1,500. This man is said to be the largest and best farmer in Wisconsin, and certainly a ride along his rich fields is well worth the trouble, especially if you take Oshkosh into your journey.

OHIO NEWS.

MRS. Mary Battelle died in Newport, Washington county, recently, aged ninety-five years.

Miss Ada Shriver, daughter of Dr. John W. Shriver, of Dayton, has received the appointment of Instructor of Painting in the University of Michigan.

The Council of Cleveland have instructed that all stray dogs found before six o'clock in the morning shall be shot, and have detailed policemen for the purpose.

Several people in the vicinity of Cadiz feel confident that a panther is in the woods there. Some say they have seen it, and many have heard it. A wolf has also been seen, and black snakes are becoming quite too frequent there. One of the latter, four feet long, entered a kitchen in Cadiz a few days ago.

A correspondent of the Minerva *Commercial* writes from Canton as follows: William F. Evans, formerly a lawyer of some prominence, and at one time filling the office of Clerk of the Court, subsequently that of Probate Judge in this county, died in the Stark County Infirmary of inebriacy, on Sunday evening, and was buried on a lot in the Canton Cemetery, purchased in his palmier days, yesterday. His downward career commenced some years since in fashionable wine drinking, and he traveled down, down, till the lowest depths of poverty and degradation were reached. For a year or so his home had been in the gutter and garbage his food, until a few weeks ago he was carried to that home of the miserable—the poor house—where he died the death of a poor, miserable sot. Many of your readers will remember him, and will certainly commend the wish that reduced him from what he was a few years since to what we saw him yesterday—the inmate of a pauper's coffin. Verily, "the way of the transgressor is hard."

The Canton *Repository* of August 4 says: This season has been an unhealthy one hereabout. The particular and fashionable disease resulting from the weather have been augmented. The cholera morbus was fewer more prevalent than it has been since this month set in.

The Londonville *Independent* says that a doctor of that place was recently summoned to the bedside of a hitherto respectable young lady. The doctor's high opinion of the handy and pretty little twin girls in an orphan asylum in Cleveland, and reclaimed them without difficulty. He says he has his intention to hunt up his son, if it takes a life-time.

The soldiers' monument at Carlisle will be dedicated on the 19th. Gov. Geary will take part in the ceremonies.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

TUESDAY, August 8, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar'm'r	Change in 3 hrs.	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Velocity	Force	Character of Weather
Buffalo, N. Y.....	29.81		70	N W	15	1.12	cl
Erie, Pa.....	29.91		70	N W	5	0.25	cl
Chicago, Ill.....	29.97		74	E	1	0.05	R
Cincinnati, O.....	29.97		76				cl
Cleveland, O.....	29.91		74	N W	5	0.25	cl
Toronto, Can.....	29.92		70	N W	10	0.50	cl
Detroit, Mich.....	29.90		69	N E	3	0.15	cl
Memphis, Tenn.....	30.07		82	N E	3	0.15	cl
Nashville, Tenn.....	30.09		74	N E	1	0.05	R
New Orleans, La.....	30.06		80				cl
Mobile, Ala.....	30.06		78	W	1	0.05	cl
St. Louis, Mo.....	29.95		84	S W	1	0.05	cl
St. Paul, Minn.....	29.99		66				cl

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant; brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

Another Forgery.

About half-past two o'clock this morning, Robert Wray, a young man about twenty-three years of age, was arrested on a charge of forgery and conveyed to the station house. It appears that Wray had drawn up a note for $200 at Patrick Boyle's, to which he forged the name of ex-Mayor Blackmore. The amount of the note was forty-five dollars, and it would have been due from him in a day or two ago he sold the note to Konrad Sligel for ten dollars, but Mr. Sligel learned last night that the note was a forgery. He met Wray early this morning, when he called upon other Montgomery to settle it, and the fact of the forgery will be preferred against him this morning before the Mayor.

THE principal of GEORGE R. AMMOND, a well known young lawyer of this city, has established himself among Brigham Young's faithful followers in Salt Lake City, in the practice of his profession. Mr. Ammond has spent several years in the mining regions of Nevada and other Western territories, and is thoroughly conversant with the ins and outs of the business. He also practiced law in New York city. The Pittsburghers having legal business to be attended to in the courts of Utah could not entrust it to better hands.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Paid Fire Department will cost the city over $100,000 this year.

A SON of D. P. Hatch, Esq., fractured his leg yesterday.

JOHN FREEMAN was sentenced to the workhouse yesterday, by Alderman Nichols, for thirty days on a charge of disorderly conduct.

S. SMITH, charged with abusing his wife, was sentenced to the workhouse yesterday, by Alderman Nichols, for sixty days.

The *Volksblatt* entered upon its thirteenth year yesterday. We learn that it is to be enlarged in a few days.

THE Grant school building is being renovated, preparatory to the assembling of the pupils at the beginning of next month.

The Union Depot Hotel is being burnished up internally, the walls being repainted and the wood work relieved of its coating of soot and smoke.

R. N. KERR, Postmaster at Fairview, charged with abstracting a pension certificate from the mails and held to bail in the sum of six thousand dollars, was yesterday brought to the city and committed to jail in default of the required bail.

CHARLES KELLY made information before Alderman Nichols yesterday, charging W. F. Van with obtaining three hundred dollars under false pretenses. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

MRS. GUTHRIE, wife of Alexander Guthrie, of the Central Mills, and daughter of Mr. C. C. Hussey, died suddenly of typhoid fever yesterday. A few weeks since a sister of deceased died of the same disease, and another sister is lying very low with it.

GEORGE WRIGHT was severely bitten by a horse yesterday. He is the owner of a stallion, and while currying him was bitten on the arm. He whipped the horse severely and put him in the stable, and while fastening the halter the animal seized hold of his shoulder and bit him severely. Dr. Clark attended the injured man.

JOHN W. PROUD, a coal miner employed at Messrs. Gray, Bell & Co.'s coal works, near Turtle Creek, ville, was instantly killed, Saturday last, by the falling of a mass of slate and rock. He went into a room in the pit to remove some timbers, and while at work the accident occurred. Justice Thompson, of Murraysville, held an inquest on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

WM. WILLIAMS, living at the corner of Penn and Twenty-eighth streets, left his home early last month to seek employment. He was to return or send some money to his family in a short time, but nothing has been seen or heard from him since he left. His family and friends are greatly alarmed for his safety, and earnestly desire some information respecting him. Word may be left at his home or at the Mayor's office. The missing man has a wife and five children.

ON Monday, the 7th inst., Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, upon special invitation, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Jones, to spend the evening. The company was under the command of Lieut. John A. Fox, and was accompanied by the celebrated **Arsenal Band**, of fifteen pieces. The doctor was introduced to the company as "our next ward," and he received them with Mayor," by Lieut. Fox, and he received them with his accustomed grace and dignity. After the usual programme of the Dignified Saturday, and the thriving part of our suburbs, and the most favorable drives to and from the city will pass in front of them. All contemplating securing lots, either as investments or as homes, will do well to read the advertisement, and arrange to attend the sale of Messrs. Shetterly & Murphy, No. 4,318 Butler street, and George W. Humbert, No. 60 Fourth avenue, who will furnish free tickets for the excursion and plans of lots, on application. See advertisement.

Ivory and Buck Horn Handled

Carvers, at Breed's China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Brady's Family Bitters

Give satisfaction everywhere. Everybody takes it. MWF

Trusses and Supporters.

Rupture, abdominal weaknesses, relief and cure. Seeley's Patent Rubber Truss is the elastic and perfect. Cleanly, cool, light, safe and comfortable. Never cuts, breaks nor rots. Used in bathing. Best in use. Sold by all druggists. WS

No Family Should be Without

Brady's Family Bitters. Depot No. 6 Wood st. MWF

New Designs

Of china and glassware, at Breed's China Palace.

Kentucky Schnapps.

Made of best Bourbon whisky, medicated with juniper and tonic. Depot No. 6 Wood st. C. A. Milne & Co., agents.

Best Physicians Recommend

Brady's Family Bitters for dysentery and dyspepsia. Give it a trial. MWF

Burnett's Superior Extracts.

LEMON, Vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicious, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

New China Ware,

At Breed's China Palace.

Corns.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is Robinson's Corn Pencil, which removes from the feet these troublesome exerescences, and that, too, without any pain.

Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the foot as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions and indurations of any kind are freely removed.

Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet. They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at Keysers, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

DIED.

VERNER—On Monday evening, August 7th, of dysentery, Mrs. E. S VERNER, wife of John R. Verner, aged forty-five years.

The funeral will take place at her residence, near Ewing's Mills, in Robinson township, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 9th, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LITTLE—On Tuesday afternoon, August 8, at 3 o'clock, at Shadyside, Mrs. MARY L., wife of A. M. Little, and daughter of Dr. C. G. Hussey.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ENGLISH—At Cairo, Illinois, on Friday, the 4th inst., THOS. D. ENGLISH, aged twenty-eight years.

Funeral from the Cathedral corner of Fifth avenue and Grant streets, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VENTURE PATTERN WORKS,
S. L. VERA, Proprietor,
TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET
PATTERNS and MODELS of all descriptions, made promptly, at reasonable rates.

A Reminder!

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,
OR SUFFERING WITH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS, WHICH INDICATE DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency or Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes, of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

Hoofland's German Bitters,

A Bitters WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS of any kind, is DIFFERENT from all others, and is a pure juice, or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS, or, as medically termed, Extracts, the whole or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medical virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary Bitters. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredient, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use; they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme Bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each Bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combining, as it does, PURE ORTO RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasing to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1 50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. There must be late considerations, and if the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper rate, but it is much better to pay a little more and have a good article. A needful preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it, will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S
German Bitters
OR
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC,
WITH
HOOFLAND'S
Podophyllin Pill
WILL CURE YOU.
They are the Greatest
Blood Purifiers

Known in the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from Impure Blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The Whole Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Speak for These Remedies.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Strong-er Testimony?

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.
I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in cases of debility arising from diseases of the digestive organs. I can certify this from my experience of it.
JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, June 1 1868.
I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, possessing virtues which render it useful in many cases of debility.
GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1869.
I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family for the last year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of good and healthy effects.
WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD, ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.
I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters as a valuable tonic for the debilitated. I was confined